

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.



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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

Health of Nome, Alaska.

NOME, ALASKA, September 23, 1901.

SIR: In transmitting herewith report for week ended September 21, 1901, I have the honor to report that the health of Nome continues satisfactory. No case of smallpox or other quarantinable disease has occurred in the town during the present year. My advices indicate that since December, 1900, smallpox has been confined to the southeastern portion of Alaska. The shores of the Arctic and the Bering Sea, as well as the valley of the Yukon, seem to have been free from the disease. The medical officer of health of Yukon Territory informs me, under date of August 26, that his territory has been particularly free from any dangerous infectious disease this season, with the exception of some measles among the Indians.

Respectfully,

DUNLOP MOORE,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Status of smallpox in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., October 1, 1901.

SIR: The following is the report of the smallpox situation in this State since our last report on August 9, 1901:

August 9 to August 31, 93 cases and 2 deaths, in 26 places; September 1 to September 30, 71 cases and 3 deaths, in 18 places, making a complete total of 164 cases and 5 deaths.

There was an error made in the number of deaths reported from the Indian Reservation for the month of August, a later report in that month stating that there were but 2 deaths instead of 8.

Respectfully,

U. O. B. WINGATE,
Secretary.

Arrival at Reedy Island Quarantine of vessel from West Indian port.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,
via Port Penn, Del., October 6, 1901.

SIR: Through the medical officer in command of national quarantine service on Delaware Bay and River, I have the honor to report the arrival at this station of the British steamship *Manar*, from Martinique via Santiago, with ore; no passengers; bill of health signed by Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf.

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

Arrival at Baltimore of vessels from West Indian and South American ports.

BALTIMORE, MD., October 12, 1901.

SIR: I have to report the arrival at this port of the following-named vessels, from the ports named, for the week ended this day: October 7, American barkentine *Frances*, from Rio de Janeiro, with coffee. October 10, British steamship *Drumgarth*, from Daiquiri, with ore. October 12, British steamship *Kester*, from Santiago de Cuba, with ore.

Respectfully,

WM. F. STONE,
Collector.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex., October 5, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to transmit herewith summary of transactions at this station for week ended October 5, 1901: Inspection Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 223; special inspection passengers from City of Mexico, 34; inspection Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 42; inspection of immigrants, 200; disinfection of blankets, trunks, etc., 112 pieces; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 397 pieces; disinfection of Pullman soiled linen, 3,615 pieces.

E. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Laredo, Tex., October 7, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended October 5, 1901: Number of passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected and passed, 638; 1 person, six days out from Vera Cruz, detained to complete ten days, from infected port; 1 person, four days out from Tampico, detained to complete period of ten days; 1 trunk and 1 bundle of baggage disinfected; 3,390 pieces soiled Pullman linen from Mexico disinfected.

H. J. HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.*

CONNECTICUT—*Hartford.*—Month of August, 1901. Estimated population, 80,000. Total number of deaths, 87, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of September, 1901. Total number of deaths, 80, including diphtheria, 2; scarlet fever, 2, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GEORGIA—*Macon.*—Month of September, 1901. Estimated population, 28,000—white, 15,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 33—white, 20; colored, 13—including diphtheria, 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—*Peoria.*—Month of September, 1901. Census population, 56,100. Total number of deaths, 65, including 4 from tuberculosis.

Springfield.—Month of September, 1901. Estimated population, 36,000. Total number of deaths, 53, including diphtheria, 8; enteric fever, 2, and 6 from tuberculosis.

INDIANA—*Muncie.*—Month of September, 1901. Estimated popula-

tion, 22,670. Total number of deaths, 29, including enteric fever, 4, and 3 from tuberculosis.

Evansville.—Month of September, 1901. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 64, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 4; whooping cough, 1, and 9 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—Clinton.—Two weeks ended September 21, 1901. Census population, 24,000. Total number of deaths, 16, including enteric fever, 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

KANSAS—Wichita.—Two weeks ended September 28, 1901. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 13, including enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—Newton.—Month of September, 1901. Census population, 33,587. Total number of deaths, 37, including 2 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended October 5, 1901, from 83 observers, indicate that pneumonia, tonsillitis, and whooping cough were more prevalent and diphtheria and measles less prevalent than in the preceding week. Cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported present at 1 place, measles at 9, whooping cough at 10, smallpox at 20, diphtheria at 36, scarlet fever at 76, enteric fever at 119, and phthisis pulmonalis at 176 places.

MINNESOTA—Winona.—Month of September, 1901. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 17, including whooping cough, 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

NEBRASKA—Omaha.—Month of July, 1901. Census population, 102,555. Total number of deaths, 95, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2, and 6 from tuberculosis.

Month of August, 1901. Total number of deaths, 71, including enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; smallpox, 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

NEW JERSEY—Paterson.—Month of August, 1901. Estimated population, 107,857. Total number of deaths, 186, including enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 12 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of August, 1901, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate estimated population of 7,268,000, show a total of 10,999 deaths, including diphtheria, 142; enteric fever, 168; measles, 40; scarlet fever, 49; whooping cough, 80, and 1,078 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

The mortality of August has very uniformly been about 11,000, or that of the present month, which makes it about 1,000 above the average monthly mortality for the year. The number of deaths this month is 1,300 less than in July, which was excessive. The only material decrease from last month has, however, been in deaths from accident and violence, to which insolation, or heat stroke, added 1,300 deaths, this month being the cause of very few deaths; there were 5 deaths from lightning stroke and 54 from drowning. Acute diarrheal diseases

have increased the mortality over last month, causing 23 per cent of all deaths against 18 per cent in July. This increase is seen in all the sanitary districts, but is relative greater in the rural than in the urban districts. This mortality is, however, largely urban; 45 deaths occurring during the month in 100,000 population of cities of over 20,000, and 15 in the same number of the rest of the State.

Typhoid fever is increased from last month in all districts, diphtheria to a small extent, and whooping cough, which latter always has its largest mortality in August in this State. All local diseases have caused fewer deaths. Deaths from acute respiratory diseases have fallen to 500, which is low for this month, which is the month of its smallest mortality; 280 of the deaths were from pneumonia. Outside of New York City there were 210 deaths from Bright's disease.

Smallpox caused 40 deaths, all in the maritime district, and since August 1 cases have been reported, 1 each at Schenectady and Tupper Lake, 2 at Hillburn, 3 at Ellenville, and during September, to this issue, no case has been reported except at Elmira, where it has continued, and near the end of the month cases at Marlborough, Ulster County.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Charlotte*.—Month of September, 1901. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including diphtheria, 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Newcastle*.—Month of September, 1901. Census population, 28,329. Total number of deaths, 29, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 5 from tuberculosis.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of September, 1901. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 36, including 2 from enteric fever.

TENNESSEE—*Knoxville*.—Month of September, 1901. Estimated population, 35,000—white, 26,000; colored, 9,000. Total number of deaths, 38—white, 23; colored, 15—including enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever 6, and 10 from tuberculosis.

Nashville.—Month of September, 1901. Census population, 80,865—white, estimated, 50,627; colored, estimated, 30,238. Total number of deaths, 121—white, 58; colored, 63—including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 17 from tuberculosis.

TEXAS—*San Antonio*.—Month of September, 1901. Estimated population, 63,000. Total number of deaths, 97, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3, and 26 from tuberculosis, of which 13 were of non-residents.

UTAH—*Ogden*.—Month of September, 1901. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths, 21, including enteric fever, 3, and 1 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended October 5, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Baltimore, October 5, 1901.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 5, 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Oct. 30	Steamship Barnstable.....	Port Antonio.....	
Sept. 1	Steamship Oxus.....do.....	4
Sept. 3	Steamship Hannover.....	Bremen.....	374
	Total.....		380

PERCY C. HENNIGHAUSEN,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended October 5, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, October 8, 1901.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 5, 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 29	Steamship Philadelphia.....	Southampton.....	383
Do...	Steamship Hevelius.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	34
Do...	Steamship Neustria.....	Marseilles.....	10
Sept. 30	Steamship Rotterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	459
Do...	Steamship Phœnicia.....	Hamburg.....	515
Do...	Steamship La Champagne.....	Havre.....	556
Do...	Steamship Cita di Torino.....	Genoa and Naples.....	862
Oct. 1	Steamship Trave.....do.....	342
Oct. 2	Steamship Ethiopia.....	Glasgow.....	143
Oct. 3	Steamship Majestic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	667
Do...	Steamship Kaiserin Maria Theresia..	Bremen.....	354
Do...	Steamship Southwark.....	Antwerp.....	413
Oct. 4	Steamship Lombardia.....	Naples.....	1,298
Do...	Steamship H. H. Meier.....	Bremen.....	458
Oct. 5	Steamship Auguste Victoria.....	Hamburg.....	243
Do...	Steamship La Savoie.....	Havre.....	504
Do...	Steamship Mongolian.....	Glasgow.....	36
Do...	Steamship Patricia.....	Hamburg.....	434
	Total.....		7,711

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended October 5, 1901.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, October 5, 1901.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 5, 1901;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Oct. 1	Steamship Corean.....	Glasgow.....	1
Oct. 2	Steamship Rhyndland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	175
Oct. 3	Steamship Eagle Point.....	London.....	1
	Total	177

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Philadelphia, Pa., during the month of September, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 1,094; number passed, 1,067; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 27.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number cases pending at beginning of month, none; number cases certified for deportation during month, 27; total to be accounted for, 27; number cases deported, 6; number cases admitted, 21; number cases pending at close of month, none.

W. A. KORN,
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
In Temporary Charge.*

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Laredo, Tex., during the month of August, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 314; number passed, 310; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 4.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number cases pending at beginning of month, none; number cases certified for deportation during month, 4; total to be accounted for, 4; number cases deported, 4; number cases admitted, none; number cases pending at close of month, none.

H. J. HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Laredo, Tex., during the month of September, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 130; number passed, 130.

H. J. HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Reports from national quarantine

Number	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
UNITED STATES:					
1	Alexandria, Va.....	Oct. 12
2	Beaufort, N. C.....	do....
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.....	Oct. 5
4	Brunswick, Ga.....	do....	Port. bk. Africano.....	Sept. 29	Rio de Janeiro.....
5	Cape Charles, Va.....	do....
6	Cape Fear, N. C.....	do....	Br. ss. Tenby (a).....	Sept. 21	Cape Town.....
7	Cedar Key, Fla.....	do....
8	Columbia River, Oreg.....	do....
9	Cumberland Sound, Fla.....	do....
10	Delaware Breakwater, Lewes, Del.....	do....
11	Eureka, Cal.....	Sept. 28
12	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	Oct. 5
13	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.....	do....	Swd. bk. Antoinette (a).....	Sept. 15	Cape Town.....
			Nor. bk. Julie (a).....	Sept. 22	do.....
			Am. sc. Susie B. Dantzler (a)	Sept. 26	Havana.....
			Am. sc. Henrietta J. Powell. (a)	Sept. 27	do.....
			Port. bk. Glycinia.....	Oct. 4	Pernambuco.....
14	Key West, Fla.....	do....	Am. sc. B. Frank Neally...	Oct. 3	Havana.....
15	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Sept. 28
16	Newbern, N. C.....	Oct. 5
17	Nome, Alaska.....	Sept. 21
18	Pascagoula, Miss.....	Oct. 5
19	Port Angeles, Wash.....	Sept. 28
20	Port Townsend, Wash.....	do....	Nor. ss. Hero.....	Sept. 28	Shanghai.....
21	Punta Grande, Fla.....	Oct. 12
22	Punta Rossa, Fla.....	do....
23	Reedy Island, Del.....	Oct. 5	Ger. ss. Armenia.....	Sept. 29	Hamburg via Boston.....
24	St. Georges Sound, Fla.....	Oct. 8
25	St. Johns River, Fla.....	Oct. 5
26	San Diego, Cal.....	do....
27	San Francisco, Cal.....	Sept. 28	U. S. Concord.....	Sept. 28	Unalaska.....
		Oct. 5	Am. ss. Enterprise.....	Oct. 1	Panama via San Diego.....
			U. S. cruiser Ranger.....	Oct. 4	La Paz.....
28	San Pedro, Cal.....	Sept. 28
29	Santa Rosa, Fla.....	Oct. 5	Br. bk. Delhanna (a).....	Sept. 23	Cape Town.....
			Nor. bk. Hildur.....	Oct. 2	Fleetwood.....
			Nor. bk. Argentina.....	Oct. 3	Port Elizabeth.....
			Nor. bk. Bayard.....	Oct. 5	Hamburg.....
30	Savannah, Ga.....	do....
31	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.....	Sept. 28	Am. Sc. John C. Smith (a)	Sept. 19	Jacksonville.....
		Oct. 5	do.....	do....	do.....
			Arg. bktn. Africano.....	Sept. 30	Rio de Janeiro.....
			Port. bk. Maria Emilia...	Oct. 3	do.....

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1					1
2				No report.	2
4	Brunswick	Remanded to South Atlantic Quarantine; health of crew not good; 1 vessel inspected and passed.			
5	Wilmington	Disinfected and held.	Sept. 30	15 fish and turtle boats passed in on special permit.	15
6					2
7					4
8				No report.	2
9					2
10					
11				No transactions.	1
12				do	
13	Ship Island.	Disinfected and held.	Oct. 1		1
	do	do			
	Moss Point.	do	Oct. 1		
	Pascagula	do	Oct. 2		
	Ship Island.	Held for disinfection.			7
14	Key West.	Disinfection completed.			1
15				No transactions.	4
16					2
17				No transactions.	20
18	Tacoma	Crew bathed; dunnage and fore-castle disinfected.			
19				No report	
20				do	15
21	Boarded and passed.		Sept. 29		3
22				Glandular region of crew on Nor. bk. Ruth, from Port Natal, examined.	1
23				4 vessels passed without inspection.	3
24					3
25	San Francisco.	Passed on certificate of medical officer.	Sept. 28		21
26				1 case malaria on Am. ss. Peru from Hong Kong; 4 cases malaria on Am. ss. City of Sydney, from Panama; physical examination of Orientals on ss. Peru.	16
27	do	Boarded and passed.	Oct. 1		
	do	do	Oct. 4	Malaria on U. S. army transport Thomas from Manila.	
28				No transactions.	7
29	Pensacola.	Ballast discharged, vessel disinfected.	Oct. 7		
	do	Ballast discharged, hold washed.			
	do	Held for disinfection and discharge of ballast.			
	do	Held to discharge ballast and clean.			
30					2
31	New York.	Held for observation.		5 convalescing from malarial fever.	
	do	do	Sept. 29	do	
	Brunswick.	Held for disinfection.			
	do	do			

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES—Continued.				
32	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	Oct. 5			
33	Washington, N. C.....	do.			
	CUBA:				
34	Baracoa.....	Sept. 21			
		Sept. 28			
35	Batabano.....	do.			
		Oct. 5			
36	Caibarien.....	Sept. 21			
		Sept. 28			
		Oct. 5			
37	Cardenas.....	Sept. 28			
		Oct. 5			
38	Castida.....	do.			
39	Cienfuegos.....	Sept. 28	Nor. ss. Hugin.....	Sept. 26	Santiago.....
40	Daiquiri.....	Sept. 21			
41	Gibara.....	do.			
42	Guantanamo.....	do.			
43	Havana.....	Sept. 28	Am. bk. Matanzas.....	Sept. 13	Marcus Hook.....
			Am. ss. Aransas.....	Sept. 21	Cardenas.....
			Sp. bgtn. Prudente.....	Sept. 25	La Paz.....
			Nor. ss. Tjomo.....	Sept. 28	Sagua la Grande..
44	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.			
45	Manzanillo.....	Sept. 21			
46	Matanzas.....	Sept. 28			
47	Nuevitas.....	do.			
48	Puerto Padre.....	do.			
49	Santa Cruz.....	Oct. 5			
50	Santiago de Cuba.....	Sept. 28			
	HAWAII:				
51	Hilo.....	Sept. 14			
		Sept. 21			
52	Honolulu.....	do.			
53	Kahului.....	do.			
54	Kihei.....	Sept. 7			
		Sept. 14			
		Sept. 21			
		Sept. 28			
		Sept. 21			
55	Kolon.....	do.			
56	Lahaina.....	do.			
	PHILIPPINES:				
57	Cebu.....	Aug. 24			
58	Iloilo.....	Aug. 31			
59	Manila.....	Sept. 7			
	PORTO RICO:				
60	Ponce.....	Sept. 28			
61	San Juan.....	do.			
	Subports—				
62	Aguadilla.....	do.			
63	Arecibo.....	do.			
64	Arroyo.....	do.			
65	Fajardo.....	do.			
66	Humacao.....	do.			
67	Mayaguez.....	do.			

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
32					10
33				No transactions	
34					5
35					5
36					4
					9
					1
				13 vessels passed without inspection.	
37				11 vessels passed without inspection.	4
				10 vessels passed without inspection.	
38					6
39	Mobile.	Disinfected		5 vessels passed without inspection.	5
40				No report	
41				do	
42				do	
43	Sabine Pass	Disinfected	Sept. 22		20
	New Orleans	do	do		
	Havana	do	Sept. 26		
	Mobile.	do	Sept. 28		
44				13 vessels passed without inspection.	3
45				No report.	
46				1 vessel passed without inspection.	5
47				3 vessels passed without inspection.	10
48					5
49					6
50				No report.	2
51					1
				No transactions	
52					8
53				No transactions	
54				do	
				do	
				do	
55				do	
56				do	
57				No report.	
58				do	
59				do	
60				do	
61				do	
62				do	
63				do	
64				do	
65				do	
66				do	
67				do	

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md.....	Oct. 12			
2	Bangor, Me.....	do.....			
3	Boston, Mass.....	do.....			
4	Charleston, S. C.....	Oct. 5			
5	Elizabeth River, Va.....	Oct. 12			
6	Galveston, Tex.....	Oct. 5	Br. ss. Llansannon.....	Oct. 1	St. Vincent.....
			Br. ss. Domingo de Lar- rinaga.....	do.....	East London.....
			Br. ss. Lesreaulx.....	do.....	Cape Town.....
			Br. ss. Navigator.....	do.....	Cienfuegos.....
			Mateawan.....	do.....	Port Natal.....
			Br. ss. American.....	do.....	do.....
			Br. ss. Powderham.....	do.....	Antofagasta.....
			Br. ss. Springwell.....	Oct. 4	Barbados.....
			Br. ss. Freshfield.....	do.....	St. Vincent.....
			Sp. ss. Santanderino.....	Oct. 5	Cienfuegos.....
7	Gardiner, Oreg.....	do.....			
8	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	do.....			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	do.....	Nor. ss. Harald.....	Oct. 1	Bocas del Toro.....
			Nor. ss. Hugin.....	do.....	Cienfuegos.....
			Nor. ss. Tjomo.....	do.....	Havana.....
			Nor. ss. Simon Dumois.....	Oct. 2	Bocas del Toro.....
			Tug E. L. Russell.....	do.....	Tampico.....
			Nor. ss. John S. Wilson.....	Oct. 4	Bocas del Toro.....
10	New Bedford, Mass.....	Oct. 11			
11	New Orleans, La.....	Oct. 5	Sp. ss. Miguel M. Penillos.....	Sept. 29	Genoa via Cuba and Mexican Ports.....
			Sp. ss. Ontaneda.....	do.....	Colon.....
			Am. ss. S. Oteri.....	Sept. 30	Puerto Cortez.....
			Br. ss. Capella.....	do.....	Mexican ports.....
			Br. ss. William Cliff.....	do.....	Liverpool via West Indian and Mexican Ports.....
			Br. ss. Olympia.....	Oct. 1	Port Limon.....
			Br. ss. Michigan.....	do.....	Baltimore.....
			Br. ss. Elswick Lodge.....	do.....	Algoa Bay.....
			Am. ss. Breakwater.....	Oct. 2	Port Limon.....
			Br. ss. Mount Royal.....	do.....	Algoa Bay.....
			Nor. ss. Nordkyn.....	Oct. 3	Progreso.....
			Port. bk. Bella Formigosa.....	do.....	Rio de Janeiro.....
			Fr. ss. Pampa.....	do.....	Rio de Janeiro via Santos.....
			Nor. ss. Alabama.....	Oct. 4	Port Limon.....
			Br. ss. Politician.....	do.....	Port Elizabeth.....
			Am. ss. Stillwater.....	do.....	Port Limon.....
			Br. ss. Cayo Soto.....	Oct. 5	Cardenas.....
			Am. ss. Gussie.....	do.....	Cienfuegos.....
			Am. ss. Californian.....	Oct. 4	Ponce via Maya- guez.....
12	Newport News, Va.....	Oct. 11			
13	Newport, R. I.....	do.....			
14	New York, N. Y.....	do.....			
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	Sept. 7			
		Sept. 14			
		Sept. 21			
		Sept. 30			
16	Providence, R. I.....	Oct. 11			
17	Quintana, Tex.....	Oct. 5			
18	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do.....			
19	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do.....			

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.....	
2				do.....	
3				do.....	1
4					
5				No report.....	
6	Galveston.....	Fumigated and held.....	Oct. 1		16
	do.....	do.....	Oct. 4		
	do.....	do.....		To be discharged October 6.	
	do.....	do.....	Oct. 4		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	Oct. 5		
	do.....	do.....	Oct. 4		
	do.....	do.....		To be discharged October 9.	
	do.....	do.....	Oct. 4		
	do.....	do.....		To be discharged October 10	
7				No report.....	
8				do.....	
9	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	Oct. 1		7
	do.....	Held.....	Oct. 2		
	do.....	do.....	Oct. 3		
	do.....	Disinfected.....	Oct. 2		
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....			
	do.....	Disinfected.....	Oct. 4		
10				No report.....	
11	New Orleans.....	Disinfected and held.....	Oct. 3		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	Disinfected.....	Sept. 30		
	do.....	Disinfected and fumigated.....	Oct. 4		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	Disinfected.....	Oct. 1		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	Oct. 2		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....			
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	Disinfected.....	Oct. 4		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....			
	do.....	do.....		2 cases malarial fever.	
	do.....	Disinfected.....	Oct. 4		
12				No report.....	
13				do.....	
14				do.....	
15					1
					1
					1
					2
16				No report.....	
17				do.....	
18				do.....	
19				do.....	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 28, 1901, to October 18, 1901.

[For reports received from December 28, 1900, to June 28, 1901, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 28, 1901.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile County.....	July 8.....	6		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		1		
Alaska:				
Klukwan	July 26.....			Reported.
Total for Territory, same period, 1900.		28	1	
California:				
Los Angeles.....	June 2-Aug. 24...	13		
Oakland.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	3		
San Francisco.....	July 1-Sept. 21...	17		
Total for State		33		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		4	1	
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	May 1-Sept. 30...	85		
Bent County	do	9		
Boulder County.....	do	30		
Chaffee County.....	do	3		
Clear Creek County	do	4		
Costilla County	do	6		
Custer County.....	do	2		
Delta County.....	do	17		
Douglas County.....	do	10		
El Paso County.....	do	22		
Fremont County.....	do	2		
Garfield County.....	do	6		
Gilpin County.....	do	1		
Gunnison County.....	do	10		
Jefferson County.....	do	10		
Kit Carson County.....	do	1		
Lake County.....	do	19		
La Plata County.....	do	7		
Larimer County.....	do	1		
Las Animas County	do	11		
Mesa County.....	do	2		
Mineral County.....	do	41		
Montrose County.....	do	15		
Morgan County.....	do	2		
Otero County.....	do	9		
Ouray County.....	do	9		
Park County.....	do	9		
Phillips County.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30...	2		
Pitkin County.....	May 1-Sept. 30...	7		
Prowers County.....	do	2		
Pueblo County.....	do	7		
Rio Grande County.....	do	6		
Routt County.....	do	9		
Saguache County.....	do	11		
San Juan County.....	do	14		
San Miguel County.....	do	4		
Summit County.....	do	14		
Teller County.....	do	60		
Washington County	do	5		
Weld County.....	do	10		
Total for State		494		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		290	1	
District of Columbia:				
Washington	June 16-Oct. 5...	12		
Total for District, same period, 1900.		24		
Georgia:				
Pickens County.....	July 1-Aug. 10...	37		
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	June 23-Aug. 17...	14		
Fairport.....	Aug. 18-Sept. 14...	2		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Illinois—Continued.				
Peoria.....	June 1-Sept. 30...	89	
Springfield.....	do	6	
Total for State.....		111	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		121	6	
Indiana:				
Adams County.....	June 1-July 31...	42	
Allen County.....	do	12	1	
Cass County.....	do	3	
Clinton County.....	do	29	1	
Davies County.....	do	27	1	
Dearborn County.....	do	4	
De Kalb County.....	do	7	
Jay County.....	do	1	
Kosciusko County.....	do	11	
Laporte County.....	do	6	1	
Marion County.....	do	6	
Montgomery County.....	do	1	
Ohio County.....	do	6	
Owen County.....	do	1	
Porter County.....	do	3	
Posey County.....	do	4	
Randolph County.....	do	3	
Spencer County.....	do	12	
Switzerland County.....	do	11	
Tippecanoe County.....	do	32	
Total for State.....		212	4	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		170	7	
Iowa:				
Clinton.....	June 16-June 22...	1	
Ottumwa.....	June 2-Sept. 28...	32	
Total for State.....		33	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		13	
Kansas:				
Allen County.....	June 1-July 31...	23	
Anderson County.....	do	1	
Barber County.....	do	2	
Barton County.....	do	43	1	
Bourbon County (Fort Scott).....	do	26	
Chautauqua County.....	do	1	
Cherokee County.....	do	32	1	
Clark County.....	do	4	
Clay County.....	do	3	
Cloud County.....	do	1	
Crawford County.....	do	122	
Douglas County.....	do	5	
Greenwood County.....	do	4	1	
Hamilton County.....	do	2	
Jefferson County.....	do	27	
Lafayette County.....	do	25	
Lane County.....	do	6	
Leavenworth County.....	do	4	
Meade County.....	do	5	
Montgomery County.....	do	2	
Ness County.....	do	11	
Ottawa County.....	do	5	
Pottawattomie County.....	do	2	
Reno County.....	do	1	
Shawnee County.....	do	6	
Stevens County.....	do	8	
Sumner County.....	do... Aug. 31...	18	
Sedgwick County (Wichita).....	do	18	1	
Washington County.....	do	3	
Total for State.....		410	4	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		57	1	
Kentucky:				
Lexington.....	June 23-Sept. 28...	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		32	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 16-Aug. 31...	10	1	
Shreveport.....	July 14-July 24...	1	1	
Total for State.....		11	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		160	41	
Maine:				
Portland.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 14...	2		
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	July 7-Oct. 12...	55	5	
Fall River.....	June 23-July 13...	14	1	
Fitchburg.....	June 2-June 8...	1		
Gloucester.....	July 17.....	1		
Holyoke.....	July 7-July 13...	1		
Medford.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 7...	1		
New Bedford.....	July 1-July 13...	1	1	
Newton.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 5...	1		
Quincy.....	June 16-June 22...	1		
Waltham.....	June 23-June 29...	1		
Worcester.....	June 15-July 5...	5	3	
Total for State.....		82	10	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		22		
Michigan:				
Houghton County.....	July 1-July 13...			Smallpox present.
Isabella County.....	do.....			Do.
Kent County (Grand Rapids).....	do.....			Do.
Mackinac County.....	do.....			Do.
Mason County.....	do.....			Do.
Oscoda County.....	do.....			Do.
Saginaw County.....	do.....			Do.
Van Buren County.....	do.....			Do.
Wayne County (Detroit).....	July 1-Oct. 5...	2		Do.
Total for State.....				
Total for State, same period, 1900.		37	1	
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	June 17-Oct. 7...	31		
Anoka County.....	do.....	18		
Becker County.....	do.....	14		
Beltrami County.....	do.....	66		
Benton County.....	do.....	34		
Big Stone County.....	do.....	17		
Blue Earth County.....	do.....	4		
Brown County.....	do.....	16		
Carlton County.....	do.....	45	1	
Carver County.....	do.....	5		
Cass County.....	do.....	28	2	
Chippewa County.....	do.....	8		
Clay County.....	do.....	31	1	
Cook County.....	do.....	26		
Cottonwood County.....	do.....	2		
Crow Wing County.....	do.....	65		
Dakota County.....	do.....	2		
Dodge County.....	do.....	2		
Douglas County.....	do.....	27		
Fillmore County.....	do.....	22		
Freeborn County.....	do.....	4		
Goodhue County.....	do.....	1		
Hennepin County (Minneapolis).....	do.....	47		
Houston County.....	do.....	16		
Hubbard County.....	do.....	6		
Isanti County.....	do.....	1		
Itasca County.....	do.....	11		
Jackson County.....	do.....	2		
Kanabec County.....	do.....	2		
Kittson County.....	do.....	12		
Lesueur County.....	do.....	8		
Lyon County.....	do.....	10		
McLeod County.....	do.....	1		
Marshall County.....	Sept. 9-Oct. 7...	3		
Martin County.....	June 17-Oct. 7...	1		
Meeker County.....	do.....	3		
Millelacs County.....	do.....	3		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Morrison County	June 17-Oct. 7...	12		
Mower County	Sept. 9-Oct. 7...	45		
Murray County	June 17-Sept. 23...	1		
Nicollet County	do	4		
Nobles County	Aug. 26-Sept. 9...	2		
Norman County	June 17-Sept. 9...	46		
Olmsdalen County (Rochester)	do	42		
Ottertail County	June 17-Sept. 23...	74		
Pine County	do	62	1	
Pipestone County	do	6		
Polk County	do	80		
Pope County	do	71	1	
Ramsey County (St. Paul)	do	35		
Red Lake County	do	36		
Red Wood County	June 17-Oct. 7...	21	2	
Renville County	do	29	1	
Rice County	do	60	1	
Rock County	do	2		
Roseau County	do	1		
St. Louis County (Duluth)	do	189		
Sherburne County	do	21		
Sibley County	do	32		
Stearns County	do	134		
Steele County	do	14		
Stevens County	do	6		
Swift County	Aug. 1-Oct. 7...	1		
Todd County	June 17-Oct. 7...	50		
Traverse County	do	10		
Wabasha County	do	8	1	
Wadena County	do	8		
Waseca County	do	11		
Washington County	do	42		
Winona County (Winona)	do	21	1	
Total for State		1,720	12	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		432	3	
Missouri:				
St. Joseph	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	11	1	
St. Louis	June 17-Oct. 6...	114	1	
Total for State		125	2	
Nebraska:				
Omaha	June 16-Oct. 5...	31		
South Omaha	June 25-July 31...	19		
Total for State		50		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		7		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester	June 16-July 13...	3		
Nashua	July 21-Aug. 3...	3		
Total for State		6		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		12		
New Jersey:				
Essex County, including Newark	July 1-Oct. 5...	72	17	
Hudson County, including Jersey City	June 17-Sept. 15...	15	1	
Total for State		85	16	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		5		
New York:				
Buffalo (a)	June 25-July 27...	8		
Dunkirk	July 1-July 6...	1		
Elmira	June 16-Oct. 5...	16		
Gowanda	July 29	7		
New York	June 23-Oct. 5...	506	145	
Rochester	July 1-July 31...	5		
Total for State		543	145	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		7	2	

a In previous PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS 3 deaths are erroneously reported from Buffalo.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina:				
Alamance County.....	May 1-Aug. 31...	1		
Buncombe County.....	do	26		
Burke County.....	do	9		
Cabarrus County.....	do	19		
Caswell County.....	do	13		
Chatham County.....	do	4		
Cleveland County.....	do	18		
Cumberland County.....	do	37		
Davie County.....	July 1-Aug. 31...	4		
Durham County.....	May 1-July 31...	20		
Forsyth County.....	July 1-July 31...	5	1	
Gaston County.....	May 1-July 31...	17		
Granville County.....	do	4		
Greene County.....	do	2		
Guilford County.....	May 1-Aug. 31...	15		
Haywood County.....	July 1-Aug. 31...	4		
Henderson County.....	do	30		
Johnston County.....	May 1-Aug. 31...	19		
McDowell County.....	do	5		
Mecklenburg County.....	do	32		
Orange County.....	do	37		
Person County.....	do	78		
Polk County.....	do	2		
Randolph County.....	July 1-Aug. 31...	28		
Robeson County.....	May 1-Aug. 31...	2		
Rockingham County.....	do	5		
Rowan County.....	do	3		
Sampson County.....	do	1		
Stanly County.....	do	11		
Vance County.....	do	1		
Wake County.....	do	20		
Wayne County.....	do	3		Several cases.
Total for State.....		475	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		491		
North Dakota:				
Barnes County.....	July 1-Sept. 15...	24		
Burleigh County.....	July 14-July 20...	1		
Cass County.....	July 1-July 13...	3		
Foster County.....	Sept. 15.....	1		
Grand Forks County.....	do	6		
Lamoure County.....	do	3		
Pembina County.....	July 1-July 6...	5		
Richland County.....	do	2		
Rolette County.....	Sept. 15.....	1		
Stutsman County.....	July 7-July 13...	1		
Trall County.....	July 14-July 20...	1		
Wells County.....	Sept. 15.....	5		
Fisher.....	July 7-July 13...	1		
Lakota.....	July 1-July 6...	2		
Total for State.....		56		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		16	2	
Ohio:				
Adams County.....	Jan. 1-July 31...	27	1	
Allen County.....	do	8		
Ashland County.....	do	15		
Ashtabula County.....	do	31		
Athens County.....	do	19		
Auglaize County.....	do	5		
Belmont County.....	do	44		
Brown County.....	do	7		
Carroll County.....	do	1		
Champaign County.....	do	6	1	
Clark County.....	do	6		
Clermont County.....	June 1-July 31...	1		
Columbiana County.....	Jan. 1-July 31...	2		
Coshocton County.....	do	81		
Crawford County.....	do	23		
Cuyahoga County (Cleveland)	Jan. 1-Oct. 5...	1,314	18	
Defiance County.....	Jan. 1-July 31...	21		
Delaware County.....	do	4		
Erie County.....	do	5		
Fairfield County.....	do	1		
Franklin County.....	do	46		
Gallia County.....	do	64	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Geauga County.....	Jan. 1-July 31...	29		
Greene County.....	do.....	2		
Guernsey County.....	do.....	13		
Hamilton County (Cincinnati).....	Jan. 1-Aug. 2...	82	1	
Hancock County.....	Jan. 1-July 31...	8		
Hardin County.....	do.....	206		
Harrison County.....	do.....	9		
Henry County.....	do.....	11		
Hocking County.....	do.....	6	2	
Huron County.....	do.....	44	1	
Jackson County.....	do.....	82		
Jefferson County.....	do.....	32	1	
Knox County.....	do.....	1		
Lake County.....	do.....	17	1	
Lawrence County.....	do.....	90		
Logan County.....	June 1-July 31...	1		
Lorain County.....	Jan. 1-July 31...	78	2	
Lucas County (Toledo).....	do.....	22		
Mahoning County.....	Jan. 1-June 1...	6		
Marion County.....	do.....	1		
Mercer County.....	do.....	1		
Monroe County.....	June 1-July 31...	64	1	
Montgomery County.....	Jan. 1-July 31...	13	1	
Morgan County.....	do.....	1		
Ottawa County.....	do.....	34	1	
Paulding County.....	do.....	38		
Perry County.....	do.....	87		
Pike County.....	do.....	2		
Portage County.....	do.....	24		
Putnam County.....	do.....	17		
Richland County.....	do.....	71	1	
Sandusky County.....	June 1-July 31...	1		
Scioto County.....	Jan. 1-July 31...	171	2	
Seneca County.....	do.....	7		
Shelby County.....	do.....	76		
Stark County.....	do.....	10	2	
Summit County.....	do.....	2	1	
Trumbull County.....	do.....	15	1	
Tuscarawas County.....	do.....	4		
Van Wert County.....	do.....	15		
Vinton County.....	do.....	32	1	
Washington County.....	do.....	72	1	
Williams County.....	do.....	91		
Wood County.....	do.....	171	1	
Wyandot County.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		3,461	42	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		1,411	17	
Oregon:				
Portland.....	June 1-June 30...	8		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		10		
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County (including Pittsburg).....	Feb. 1-Aug. 27...	103	1	
Armstrong County.....	do.....	1		
Bedford County.....	do.....	25		
Berks County.....	do.....	3		
Blair County.....	do.....	2		
Butler County.....	do.....	2		
Chester County.....	May 9-Sept. 13...	85	4	
Cumberland County.....	do.....	16		
Dauphin County (including Harrisburg).....	do.....	248		
Delaware County.....	do.....	32		
Erie County.....	May 9-Oct. 28...	34		
Fayette County.....	May 9-Sept. 13...	3		
Franklin County.....	do.....	51		
Greene County.....	do.....	2		
Lancaster County.....	do.....	9		
Lawrence County.....	do.....	50		
Lebanon County (including Lebanon).....	Feb. 1-Oct. 6...	176	3	
Luzerne County.....	Feb. 1-Aug. 27...	45	3	
Lycoming County (including Williamsport).....	do.....	101		
McKean County.....	do.....	8		
Mercer County.....	do.....	13	2	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania—Continued.				
Perry County	Feb. 1-Aug. 27...	17		
Philadelphia County (in- cluding Philadelphia)	Feb. 1-Oct. 13...	302	27	
Schuylkill County	July 27-Aug. 12...	1		
Tioga County	Feb. 1-July 27...	5		
Venango Countydo	1		
Warren Countydo	1		
Washington Countydo	12		
Westmoreland County	Feb. 1-Aug. 27...	27		
York Countydo	12		
Total for State		1,383	40	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		15		
Rhode Island:				
Providence	June 23-July 6...	3		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		0		
Tennessee:				
Anderson County	April 1-Sept. 30...	13	1	
Blount Countydo	37		
Bradley Countydo	15		
Campbell Countydo	15		
Carroll Countydo	9		
Cocke Countydo	93		
Coffee Countydo	30		
Cumberland Countydo	15		
Davidson Countydo	131		
Decatur Countydo	20		
De Kalb Countydo	14		
Dickson Countydo	40		
Dyer Countydo	11		
Fayette Countydo	40		
Franklin Countydo	16		
Gibson Countydo	10		
Giles Countydo	62		
Grainger Countydo	13	1	
Greene Countydo	25	1	
Hamblen Countydo	33		
Hamilton County (including Chattanooga)do	174	5	
Hardeman Countydo	64	2	
Hardin Countydo	17	1	
Haywood Countydo	42		
Henderson Countydo	17	1	
Henry Countydo	61		
Houston Countydo	23	1	
Humphreys Countydo	65	1	
James Countydo	2		
Lawrence Countydo	1		
Lewis Countydo	1		
Lincoln Countydo	18		
London Countydo	1		
McMinn Countydo	12		
Madison Countydo	1		
Marion Countydo	154	3	
Marshall Countydo	5		
Meigs Countydo	3		
Morgan Countydo	11		
Obion Countydo	60		
Perry Countydo	47		
Polk Countydo	12		
Rhea Countydo	8		
Roane Countydo	29		
Robertson Countydo	32	4	
Rutherford Countydo	70	2	
Sevierdo	4		
Shelby County (including Memphis)do	416	72	
Stewart Countydo	1		
Sumner Countydo	2		
Trousdale Countydo	43		
Union Countydo	9		
Washington Countydo	52		
Weakley Countydo	10		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>Tennessee—Continued.</i>				
Williamson County.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 30...	23		
Wilson County.....do.....	23		
Total for State		2,155	94	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		0		
<i>Texas:</i>				
Jasper County	June 17-July 17...		2	
San Antonio.....	July 1-July 31...	5		
Total for State.....		5	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		566	4	
<i>Utah:</i>				
Ogden.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Salt Lake City	June 16-Oct. 5...	39		
Total for State.....		40		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		45	1	
<i>Vermont:</i>				
Burlington	Sept. 29-Oct. 5...	6		
<i>Virginia:</i>				
Roanoke	June 1-June 30...	1		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		27	1	
<i>Washington:</i>				
Clallam County.....	June 18.....	3		
Seattle.....	June 1-July 31...	29	3	
Tacoma.....	June 18-Sept. 21...	17		
Total for State		40	3	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		36		
<i>West Virginia:</i>				
Berkeley County	July 21.....	9		
Wheeling	June 16-Aug. 31...	3		
Total for State		12		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		1		
<i>Wisconsin:</i>				
Ashtland County	Aug. 1-Aug. 8...	1		
Brown County (including Greenbay).....	Aug. 18-Sept. 22...	6		
Clark County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 8...	17		
Douglas County.....do.....	3		
Dunn Countydo.....	6		
Kewaunee County.....do.....	1		
Milwaukee County (includ- ing Milwaukee).....	Sept. 7.....	1		
Marathan County.....do.....	2		
Showano County.....do.....	8	8	
Winnebago County.....do.....	5		
Eighty places.....	May 5-May 31...	347	0	
Sixty-seven places	June 1-June 30...	288	3	
Fifty-two places.....	July 1-July 31...	268	0	
Nine places.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 8...	35	8	
Forty-four places	Aug. 9-Sept. 30...	161	5	
Total for State		1,152	24	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		297	4	
Grand total.....		12,782	303	
Grand total, same period, 1900.		4,337	96	

Plague in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, United States Marine-Hospital Service, from June 28, 1901, to October 18, 1901.

[For reports received from January 1, 1901, to June 28, 1901, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 28, 1901.]

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
San Francisco.....	July 6.....	1	1	
Do.....	July 9.....	3	2	
Do.....	July 11.....	1	1	
Do.....	Aug. 29.....	1	1	
Do.....	Sept. 11.....	1	0	
Do.....	Sept. 14.....	1	1	
Do.....	Sept. 20.....	1	
Do.....	Sept. 27.....	1	1	
Do.....	Sept. 30.....	1	1	

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicella.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Allegheny City, Pa.	Oct. 12	129,896	35	2					1	3	1		
Ashtabula, Ohio	Oct. 5	12,949	4						1				
Baltimore, Md.	do.	508,957	195	25					5			4	2
Do.	Oct. 12	508,957	160	25					6	1	3		
Binghamton, N. Y.	Oct. 5	38,647	11	1					1		1		
Boston, Mass.	do.	560,892	213	26	1				5	3	4	1	2
Burlington, Vt.	Sept. 28	18,641	7	1					1				
Cambridge, Mass.	Oct. 5	91,886	28	5					1	1			
Camden, N. J.	do.	75,938	28										
Carbondale, Pa.	Oct. 7	13,536	5						1				
Chelsea, Mass.	Oct. 5	34,072	15	1									
Chicago, Ill.	do.	1,698,575	419	42					23	2	7	1	3
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Oct. 4	325,902	91	10					2	1	1	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.	Oct. 5	381,766	100	5					2		2		
Clinton, Iowa.	do.	22,698	10	1									
Clinton, Mass.	do.	13,667	5	1									
Dayton, Ohio.	do.	85,333	29	2					2				
Detroit, Mich.	do.	285,704	77										
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do.	11,616	1										
Elmira, N. Y.	do.	35,672	6									1	
Erie, Pa.	do.	52,733	11									1	
Evansville, Ind.	Sept. 28	59,007	16	3					2		2		1
Do.	Oct. 5	59,007	11										
Everett, Mass.	do.	24,336	7										
Fall River, Mass.	do.	104,863	30	1					1				
Do.	Oct. 12	104,863	38	6									
Fitchburg, Mass.	Oct. 5	31,531	27	1									
Freeport, Ill.	do.	13,258	7	1									
Galesburg, Ill.	do.	18,607	6										
Gloucester, Mass.	do.	26,121	6										
Grand Rapids, Mich.	do.	87,565	19	4									
Do.	Oct. 12	87,565	21						2				
Green Bay, Wis.	Oct. 6	18,684	0										
Greenville, S. C.	Sept. 28	11,860	3										
Do.	Oct. 5	11,860	1	1									
Haverhill, Mass.	Sept. 28	37,175	16						2		1		
Do.	Oct. 5	37,175	3	1									
Do.	Oct. 12	37,175	8	2					1				
Holyoke, Mass.	Oct. 5	45,712	14	1							1		
Do.	Oct. 12	45,712	14	1					1		1		
Jersey City, N. J.	Oct. 6	206,433	65	14							3		
Johnstown, Pa.	Oct. 5	35,936	11						1				
Lawrence, Mass.	do.	62,559	21	2									1
Lebanon, Pa.	do.	17,628	1										
Lexington, Ky.	do.	26,369	5	1					1	1			
Los Angeles, Cal.	do.	102,479	31	4									
Lowell, Mass.	do.	94,969	46	4							3		
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	18,891	6	3					1				
Do.	Oct. 12	18,891	9	2									
McKeesport, Pa.	Oct. 5	34,227	13	1									
Malden, Mass.	do.	33,664	8										
Manchester, N. H.	Oct. 5	56,987	8										
Marlboro, Mass.	do.	13,609	3								1		
Massillon, Ohio.	do.	11,944	4										
Medford, Mass.	do.	18,244	3										
Memphis, Tenn.	do.	102,320	45	7					2				
Michigan City, Ind.	Oct. 7	14,850	4										
Milwaukee, Wis.	Oct. 5	285,315	55	3					1		3		
Minneapolis, Minn.	do.	202,718	38	5					2		2		
Mobile, Ala.	Oct. 11	38,469	21	5					2				
Do.	Oct. 12	38,469	16	2									
Nashua, N. H.	Oct. 5	23,898	9	2									
Nashville, Tenn.	do.	80,865	33	10					1				
Newark, N. J.	do.	246,070	85	9	2				2		3		
New Bedford, Mass.	do.	67,442	20	2									
Newburyport, Mass.	do.	14,478	2										
New Orleans, La.	do.	287,104	103	11					3	1			1
Newport, R. I.	do.	22,034	7										
Newton, Mass.	do.	33,587	10										
New York, N. Y.	do.	3,437,202	1,226	134			2		13	5	31	6	6
Norristown, Pa.	do.	22,265	13						1				

a In issue for October 11, 1901, 1 death from tuberculosis was erroneously reported. The error was made in Report of Board of Health and corrected by subsequent report of Board.

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
North Adams, Mass.	Oct. 5	24,200	9	1									
Omaha, Nebr.	do.	102,555	23										
Oneonta, N. Y.	do.	7,147	1										
Palmer, Mass.	do.	7,801	3										
Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	1,293,697	49				6			9	3	10	4
Pittsburg, Pa.	Oct. 8	321,616	103	9									
Plainfield, N. J.	Oct. 5	15,869	4							1			
Providence, R. I.	do.	175,597	74	5						1			
Do.	Oct. 12	175,597	64	8							1		1
Quincy, Mass.	Oct. 5	23,899	7	1									
Sacramento, Cal.	do.	29,282	4	1						1			
Salt Lake City, Utah	do.	53,531	9									2	
San Diego, Cal.	Sept. 28	17,700		1									
Do.	Oct. 5	17,700	2	1									
San Francisco, Cal.	Sept. 29	342,782	121	20						1		1	
Do.	Oct. 6	342,782	133	17						2			
Santa Barbara, Cal.	Sept. 28	6,587	4										
Shreveport, La.	Sept. 5	16,013	10	1									
Somerville, Mass.	Oct. 5	61,643	1	1						1		1	
South Bend, Ind.	do.	35,999	9	1						1			2
Steelton, Pa.	do.	12,068	4										
Do.	Oct. 12	12,068	6										
Tacoma, Wash.	Oct. 5	37,714	5										
Taunton, Mass.	Oct. 5	31,036	6	1									
Toledo, Ohio	do.	131,822	1							4	1	3	1
Waltham, Mass.	do.	23,481	5										
Warren, Ohio	do.	8,529	1										
Washington, D. C.	do.	278,718	117	15						7	1	2	1
Weymouth, Mass.	do.	11,324	5	1									
Wheeling, W. Va.	do.	38,878	7	2									
Wichita, Kans.	do.	24,677	15							4			
Williamsport, Pa.	do.	28,757	7										
Winona, Minn.	do.	19,714	1										
Woburn, Mass.	Sept. 7	14,254	4										
Do.	Sept. 14	14,254	4										
Do.	Sept. 21	14,254	4										
Do.	Sept. 28	14,254	2										
Do.	Oct. 5	14,254	4	1									
Worcester, Mass.	Sept. 27	118,421	40	6									
Do.	Oct. 4	118,421	47	5						1			
Youngstown, Ohio	Oct. 5	44,885	12	1						2			

a Two deaths from bubonic plague.

b One death from bubonic plague.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended October 7, 1901.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	50	1		.84		.37
Portland, Me.....	54		1	.81	.11	
Northfield, Vt.....	49		4	.54		.17
Boston, Mass.....	57		1	.91		.03
New Haven, Conn.....	56		2	.91		.33
Albany, N. Y.....	55	0		.77		.71
New York, N. Y.....	60		2	.80		.68
Harrisburg, Pa.....	57		2	.74		.42
Philadelphia, Pa.....	60		3	.69		.31
New Brunswick, N. J.....	58		3	.79		.76
Atlantic City, N. J.....	60		4	.77		.77
Baltimore, Md.....	61			.75		
Washington, D. C.....	61		4	.70		.33
Lynchburg, Va.....	62		3	.77		.77
Cape Henry, Va.....	66		3	.89		.63
Norfolk, Va.....	65		2	.91		.63
Charlotte, N. C.....	66		3	.84		.82
Raleigh, N. C.....	63			.67		
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	68	0		.90		.10
Hatteras, N. C.....	69		2	1.47		1.13
Wilmington, N. C.....	68		3	1.17		.92
Columbia, S. C.....	68		2	.60		.28
Charleston, S. C.....	71		3	1.17		.65
Augusta, Ga.....	69		2	.56	.85	
Savannah, Ga.....	71		2	1.04		.74
Jacksonville, Fla.....	74		2	1.35		.39
Jupiter, Fla.....	78	1		2.55		.82
Key West, Fla.....	80			1.59		
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	67		4	.63		.23
Tampa, Fla.....	75	1		.77		.51
Pensacola, Fla.....	73		3	.82	2.38	
Mobile, Ala.....	72		3	.87		.24
Montgomery, Ala.....	70		4	.56		.49
Meridian, Miss.....	67		1	.41	.03	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	70	0		.52		.52
New Orleans, La.....	74		1	.79	.12	
Shreveport, La.....	71	1		.73		.73
Fort Smith, Ark.....	67	1		.69	.65	
Little Rock, Ark.....	68		1	.54		.54
Palestine, Tex.....	71	1		.70		.70
Galveston, Tex.....	76	2		1.14		1.14
San Antonio, Tex.....	74	3		.81		.40
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	77	3		.69		.69
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	66	0		.60		.60
Nashville, Tenn.....	65			.66		
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	66		4	.67		.63
Knoxville, Tenn.....	63		4	.59		.09
Lexington, Ky.....	61		5	.49		.42
Louisville, Ky.....	62		5	.56		.56
Indianapolis, Ind.....	60		4	.63		.63
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	61		6	.49		.49
Columbus, Ohio.....	59		7	.56		.56
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	61		7	.70		.68
Pittsburg, Pa.....	60		5	.56		.44
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	54		3	.70	.71	
Rochester, N. Y.....	54		5	.64		.16
Buffalo, N. Y.....	54		4	.84		.53
Erie, Pa.....	56		5	.91		.54
Cleveland, Ohio.....	57		5	.70		.41
Sandusky, Ohio.....	59		6	.60		.34
Toledo, Ohio.....	57		6	.52		.52
Detroit, Mich.....	56		5	.56		.51
Lansing, Mich.....	55		6	.63		.40
Port Huron, Mich.....	53		5	.62		.61
Alpena, Mich.....	49		4	.91		.47
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	47		3	.89		.34
Marquette, Mich.....	49		3	.82		.37
Escanaba, Mich.....	48		2	.77	.03	
Green Bay, Wis.....	52		2	.63	.45	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	55		6	.77		.59
Milwaukee, Wis.....	54	0		.56		.56

a The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended October 7, 1901—Cont'd.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Chicago, Ill.	57		3	.70		.70
Duluth, Minn.	49		3	.69		.02
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.	52	1		.54		.40
La Crosse, Wis.	54	3		.69	.13	
Dubuque, Iowa	56	5		.73		.73
Davenport, Iowa	57	3		.63		.39
Des Moines, Iowa	58	2		.70		.70
Keokuk, Iowa	60	3		.69		.66
Springfield, Ill.	61	5		.66		.66
Cairo, Ill.	64	3		.56		.56
St. Louis, Mo.	63	2		.69		.33
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.	62	3		.41		.40
Springfield, Mo.	61	0		.74		.65
Kansas City, Mo.	61			.77		
Topeka, Kans.	60	1		.49	.38	
Wichita, Kans.	61	2		.47	.37	
Concordia, Kans.	59	1		.42		.03
Lincoln, Nebr.	60		2	.42		.31
Omaha, Nebr.	59		3	.63		.34
Sioux City, Iowa	55		2	.36		.20
Yankton, S. Dak.	56		1	.46		.31
Valentine, Nebr.	54		3	.21	.44	
Huron, S. Dak.	53		2	.35	.22	
Pierre, S. Dak.	53	1		.17	.34	
Moorhead, Minn.	49	0		.49	.78	
Bismarck, N. Dak.	49	2		.28		.06
Williston, N. Dak.	49	1		.21		.21
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.	49	3		.14		.14
Helena, Mont.	50	4		.21		.21
Miles City, Mont.	52	9		.18		.18
Rapid City, S. Dak.	52		1	.14	.02	
Spokane, Wash.	53	5		.35		.35
Walla Walla, Wash.	60	1		.28		.28
Baker City, Oreg.	53	3		.21		.21
Winnemucca, Nev.	53	0		.07	.32	
Pocatello, Idaho	53	3		.21	.07	
Boise, Idaho	54	7		.21	.88	
Salt Lake City, Utah	57	1		.34	.13	
Lander, Wyo.	48	4		.17	.26	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	50	1		.21		.02
North Platte, Nebr.	56		1	.26		.07
Denver, Colo.	56	1		.21		.08
Pueblo, Colo.	56	2		.14	.31	
Dodge City, Kans.	61		2	.28	.56	
Oklahoma, Okla.	67	2		.51		.35
Amarillo, Tex.	61	1		.42	2.72	
Abilene, Tex.	69	7		.56		.52
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	55	3		.28	1.01	
El Paso, Tex.	67	4		.21	.22	
Phoenix, Ariz.	74	5		.14		.14
Yuma, Ariz.	78		2	.04		.04
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.	54	3		.56		.30
Tacoma, Wash.	53	4		.76		.56
Portland, Oreg.	57	3		.72		.72
Roseburg, Oreg.	56			.52		
Eureka, Cal.	53	4		.49		.49
Red Bluff, Cal.	68			.24		
Carson City, Nev.	53		1	.07		.04
Sacramento, Cal.	65		1	.14		.14
San Francisco, Cal.	60	0		.21		.12
Fresno, Cal.	70		9	.07		.06
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	63		2	.21		.21
Los Angeles, Cal.	66		2	.12		.10
San Diego, Cal.	65			.02		

a The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Plague present.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *September 2, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the official sanitary report for Rio de Janeiro for the week ended August 25. There were 347 deaths from all causes, an increase of 12 as compared with the preceding week; 6 deaths from *accesso pernicioso*, a decrease of 1; 2 deaths from yellow fever, the same as before; 56 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 4; 4 deaths from typhoid fever, the same as before; no death from diphtheria, a decrease of 1; no death from measles, a decrease of 1; 2 deaths from whooping cough, an increase of 1; 2 deaths from plague (officially classed as lymphatitis), a decrease of 3; 1 death from leprosy, an increase of 1; 56 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 11.

Respectfully,

EDWARD W. AMES,

Vice Consul-General and

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *September 6, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the official sanitary report for Rio de Janeiro for the week ended September 1. There were 371 deaths from all causes, an increase of 24 as compared with the preceding week; 3 deaths from *accesso pernicioso*, a decrease of 3; 1 death from yellow fever, a decrease of 1; 59 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 3; 7 deaths from typhoid fever, an increase of 3; 1 death from diphtheria, an increase of 1; no death from measles, the same as before; no death from whooping cough, a decrease of 2; 3 deaths from plague (officially classed as lymphatitis), an increase of 1; 1 death from beriberi, an increase of 1, and 59 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 3.

Respectfully,

EDWARD W. AMES,

Vice Consul-General and

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize—Fruit port.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *September 29, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended September 28, 1901:

Population, according to census of 1901, 9,114; present officially estimated population, 9,114. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox

during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 4. Prevailing diseases, malarial in character. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: September 24, steamship *Sibun*; crew, 28; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. September 27, steamship *Managua*; crew, 16; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none; steamship *S. Oteri*; crew, 35; passengers from this port, 2; passengers in transit, 7; pieces of baggage disinfected, 7. September 28, steamship *Bergenseren*; crew, 17; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

J. GREY THOMAS,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec during the week ended October 5, 1901.

QUEBEC, CANADA, October 5, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended October 5, there were inspected 23 immigrants; passed, 20; detained, 3.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Condition of plague.

HONGKONG, CHINA, September 3, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the abstract of bills of health issued at this port during the week ended August 31, 1901. The usual disinfection procedures were carried on at the station during the week. There were 2 rejections because of fever.

Three cases of plague and 3 deaths were reported during the week. The total cases of plague thus far this year are therefore 1,723, with 1,622 deaths. No other quarantinable diseases were reported.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COLOMBIA.

Report from Bocas del Toro—Fruit port.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, October 2, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended October 1, 1901:

Population according to census, not obtainable. Number of cases

and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 2. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. Of the 2 deaths mentioned, 1 was due to malarial fever and exposure; the other, cause not known. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fairly good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: September 25, steamship *Harald*; crew, 19; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. September 26, steamship *Simon Dumois*; crew, 16; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. September 28, steamship *John Wilson*; crew, 18; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHOUT,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COSTA RICA.

Reports from Port Limon—Fruit port.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, October 5, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended October 5, 1901:

Present estimated population, 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, cases, 8; deaths, 3; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 3. Prevailing diseases, malarial and yellow fevers. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, not good. During the month of September, 24 cases of yellow fever with 16 deaths therefrom were reported in Port Limon and vicinity. Four cases on hand to-day—2 convalescent and 2 very sick.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: September 29, steamship *Stillwater*; crew, 27; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. September 30, steamship *Adirondack*; crew, 39; passengers from this port, 13; passengers in transit, 9; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. October 1, steamship *Floridian*; crew, 43; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. October 2, steamship *Beverly*; crew, 37; passengers from this port, 2; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. October 4, steamship *Hispania*; crew, 23; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. October 5, steamship *Venus*; crew, 26; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, October 7, 1901.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to transmit the following report of the district under command for the week ended October 5, 1901:

Thirteen deaths have occurred in this city; of these, 3 occurred in the civil hospital. No contagious diseases reported. Following are the causes of death: Tuberculosis, 2; paludism, 2; meningitis, 1; enteritis, 1; heart disease, 1; anæmia, 1; entero-colitis, 1; endocarditis, 1; congenital debility, 1; hemorrhage, cerebral, 1; pernicious fever, 1. Death rate per 1,000 inhabitants, 16.94.

Acting Asst. Surg. Alejandro Cantero reported a case of yellow fever in Trinidad September 29. Instructions were immediately telegraphed to him as to the proper procedures in the case, which he has properly and promptly carried out.

No cases of yellow fever have been reported recently at Sancti Spiritus (the last city the above mentioned case was in) to my knowledge, and it is a difficult matter to trace the origin of infection in this case, unless we admit either the preexistence of foci of infection, heretofore in a latent condition, which have sprung into activity through some unknown climatic influences, or perhaps the prevalence of the disease in the native children, in the mildest form, which is so apt to be overlooked.

Ten vessels have been inspected and passed, granted pratique; 5 vessels admitted without inspection; 19 bills of health issued; 3 vessels disinfected prior to departure for the United States, and 2 alien steerage passengers inspected, passed, and allowed to land.

Casilda.—Acting Asst. Surg. A. Cantero reports 5 deaths in the city of Trinidad, 1 case of yellow fever reported; 6 vessels inspected and passed, granted pratique; 7 bills of health issued, and no alien steerage passengers landed at that port.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. P. M. Quevedo reports no deaths at that port during the week ended September 28. No contagious diseases; 2 vessels inspected and passed, granted pratique; no bills of health issued, and no alien steerage passengers landed at that port.

Following is a recapitulation of weekly reports of this district for the month of September: Fifty deaths; of these, 13 occurred in the civil hospital; 53 vessels inspected and passed, granted pratique; 1,684 members of crew inspected; 650 passengers inspected; 22 alien steerage passengers inspected and allowed to land; 65 bills of health issued; 5 vessels disinfected prior to departure; 19 health certificates issued passengers to the United States; 15 pieces baggage inspected and passed, and 8 pieces baggage disinfected.

Casilda.—Acting Asst. Surg. A. Cantero reports 15 deaths in the city of Trinidad; 31 vessels inspected and passed, granted pratique; 28 bills of health issued, and no alien steerage passengers landed at that port.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan R. Xiques reports 2 deaths at that port; 13 vessels inspected and passed, granted pratique; no bills of health issued, and no alien steerage passengers landed at that port.

Respectfully,

E. F. NUNEZ,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Inspection of immigrants at Cienfuegos for the week ended October 5, 1901.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, October 7, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended October 5, 1901: September 29, steamship *Ardanmhor*, from Cartagena, with 2 immigrants.

Respectfully,

E. F. NUNEZ,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Cienfuegos, Cuba, during the month of September, 1901.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 22; number passed, 22.

E. F. NUNEZ,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Reports from Havana and Batabano.*

HAVANA, CUBA, October 8, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the first quarantine division, island of Cuba, for the week ended October 5, 1901:

There were 3 cases of yellow fever, with no deaths, reported during the week. On October 1 Acting Assistant Surgeon Nunez wired from Cienfuegos that there was 1 case of yellow fever at Trinidad, which is a small city on the south coast of Cuba and is 9 miles distant inland from the port of entry, Casilda. The case was isolated and no further developments have occurred.

The disinfecting barge *Susana* left this harbor on September 28, in tow, for Nuevitas, Cuba, and arrived safely at the latter port on September 30. This vessel was purchased in Havana and was refitted and equipped with modern disinfecting machinery, this work being done by the station force. The *Susana* will make an efficient disinfecting barge, and with her arrival at Nuevitas the 5 quarantine districts in the island of Cuba are now supplied with modern floating disinfecting plants, thus affording at these ports the opportunity for rapid and thorough disinfection of vessels.

Acting Asst. Surg. F. E. Menocal, in charge at Tricornia detention camp, reports that 8 third-class passengers were given health certificates to Santiago de Cuba and left on the steamship *Mortera* October 5. The passengers were vaccinated, and their baggage, not having been exposed, was labeled inspected and passed.

Batabano.—Acting Asst. Surg. José M. Campos reports having inspected 4 vessels and issued 4 bills of health during the week. The monthly mortality statistics of Batabano and the port are inclosed.

I inclose the usual mortuary and other statistics for the week and the monthly report of the transactions of this station.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,

*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,**Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Summary of transactions of first quarantine division of Cuba for September, 1901.***PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.**

Passengers inspected	1, 267
Passengers vaccinated.....	6
Persons examined for immunity and accepted.....	437
Persons examined for immunity and rejected.....	7

OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Crews on incoming vessels inspected.....	3, 083
Crews on outgoing vessels inspected.....	2, 959
Passengers on incoming vessels inspected.....	2, 727
Passengers on outgoing vessels inspected.....	1, 465
Immigrants inspected	1, 187
Immigrants recommended to be detained on account of physical cause.....	48
Vaccination certificates issued	74
Persons vaccinated	2

SHORE-DISINFECTING PLANT.

Baggage inspected and passed.....	2, 332
Express inspected and passed.....	107
Freight inspected and passed.....	7, 564
To be disinfected.....	121
Baggage disinfected.....	2, 285
Express disinfected.....	15
Freight disinfected.....	93

DISINFECTING STEAMER SANATOR.

Cargo vessels disinfected	14
Fishing smacks disinfected.....	8
Crews' and passengers' baggage disinfected.....	1, 895
Passengers and members of crews inspected.....	405

TRISCORNIA DETENTION CAMP.

Nonimmunes taken to detention station and held in quarantine.....	150
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MORTUARY STATISTICS.

Tuberculosis.....	12	Enteritis	6
Bilious fever.....	1	La grippe.....	1
Pneumonia.....	1	Pernicious fever.....	1
Malarial fever.....	1	Remittant fever.....	1
Enteric fever.....	2	Total number deaths from all causes....	87

*Summary of transactions at Havana for week ended October 5, 1901.***PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.**

Passengers inspected.....	215
Persons examined for immunity and accepted	60

OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Crews on incoming vessels inspected.....	1, 002
Crews on outgoing vessels inspected.....	604
Passengers on outgoing vessels inspected	214
Certificates of vaccination issued.....	9
Immigrants inspected	1, 618
Immigrants recommended for further physical investigation.....	37

SHORE-DISINFECTING PLANT.

Baggage inspected and passed.....	427
Express inspected and passed.....	16
Freight inspected and passed	644
To be disinfected	63
Baggage disinfected.....	531
Express disinfected	2
Freight disinfected.....	16
Total handled.....	1,699

DISINFECTING STEAMER SANATOR.

Cargo vessels disinfected.....	4
Cargo vessels partially disinfected.....	1
Fishing smack disinfected.....	1
Passengers and crews' baggage disinfected.	574
Passengers and crews inspected	54

TRISCORNIA DETENTION CAMP.

Nonimmunes taken to station and held in quarantine.....	20
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No cases of illness occurred during the stay of any of these passengers at the camp.

MORTALITY STATISTICS—BATABANO.

In the port—		In the town and rural districts—	
Malarial fever.....	2	Diarrhea	1
Tuberculosis.....	2	Other causes.....	1
Other causes.....	3		

Inspection of immigrants at Havana during the week ended October 5, 1901.

HAVANA, CUBA, October 6, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended October 5, 1901:

Date.	Name.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 29	Steamship Seguranga.....	New York.....	19
Sept. 30	Steamship Hungaria.....	Hamburg	1
Do....	Steamship Monterey.....	Vera Cruz and Progreso.....	15
Do....	Steamship Florida	Key West.....	3
Oct. 1	do	do.....	10
Do....	Steamship Ciudad de Cadiz.....	Genoa.....	323
Oct. 2	Steamship Morro Castle.....	New York.....	4
Do....	Steamship Florida.....	Key West.....	5
Oct. 3	do	do	5
Do....	Steamship Bergen.....	Trujillo.....	3
Oct. 4	Steamship Aransas.....	New Orleans.....	1
Oct. 5	Steamship Alfonso XIII	Bilbao.....	665
Do....	Steamship La Navarre.....	Saint Nazaire.....	564
Total.....			1,618

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Havana, Cuba, during the month of September, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 1,187; number passed, 1,187; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, none.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number cases pending at beginning of month, 3; number cases certified for deportation during month, none; total to be accounted for, 3; number cases deported, 3.

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Work of the East Indian Pasteur Institute for Hydrophobia in Kasauli, India.

FRANKFORT, GERMANY, August 30, 1901.

SIR: German papers report that the new East Indian Pasteur Institute, in the first year of its existence, has already proved a great blessing.

Not less than 321 cases have been treated of persons bitten by dogs suspected of hydrophobia. Ninety-six of these belonged to the East Indian army and 50 were Europeans residing in India. Not one of the Europeans and only 2 natives died. The latter had been badly bitten, and came to the institute too late.

The institute is located in the city of Kasauli, and is a great saving to the Government, as heretofore all soldiers suspected of hydrophobia had to be sent to the Pasteur Institute at Paris.

It is expected that more donations of money will be received in order to prepare antidotes for tetanus, enteric fever, and bites of poisonous snakes.

Respectfully,

RICHARD GUENTHER,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Endemic of typhoid fever at Gelsenkirchen.

[Clipping from the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger, September 24, 1901.]

BERLIN, GERMANY, September 25, 1901.

The endemic of typhoid fever in the town of Gelsenkirchen, which we have already had occasion to refer to, is, according to a telegram from our local correspondent, the most serious in the memory of man. To-day, a further increase must be recorded. The number of cases is estimated at 500. The endemic is also increasing in the towns of Ueckendorf and Bismarck. The hospitals being overcrowded, barracks are being erected. The Gelsenkirchener Gazette is likewise of the opinion that no typhoid epidemic has ever broken out so suddenly and assumed such dangerous proportions as the present one. In view of the severe illness which almost everyone has to deplore among his relatives and friends, a certain dejection is observable among the inhabitants. The courage of the hospital nurses is admirable. One of the Catholic nurses has already fallen a victim to her vocation. The town administration of Gelsenkirchen has published a warning against the consumption of

water, milk, etc., unless the same have been previously boiled. The county government also most urgently recommends the boiling of water before using it for drinking, cooking, and washing. According to a publication of the county government, the common source of infection is alleged to be the supply of water from the waterworks.

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

BERLIN, GERMANY, September 30, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the following information obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

Plague.

TURKEY.—On September 15 a case of bubonic plague was reported at Skutari, and the patient has since died.

EGYPT.—From September 6 to September 12, there occurred in the whole of Egypt 11 cases of plague with 6 deaths, the same being distributed as follows: Alexandria, 6 cases, 3 deaths; Port Said, 2 new cases, 3 deaths; Mit Gamr, 2 cases, no deaths; Benha, 1 new case, no death.

BRITISH EAST INDIA.—During the week ended August 23, 4,288 new plague cases with 3,037 deaths were registered in the Bombay Presidency—that is to say, 454 more cases and 170 more deaths than during the foregoing week. In the city of Bombay during the week ended August 24 there were 206 persons attacked with bubonic plague, and 206 deaths from that disease. Including those deaths designated as suspected plague the total number of deaths (*a*) from plague during the week amounted to 404. The total number of cases from all causes in the city of Bombay has increased steadily during the last four weeks from 796 to 909.

JAPAN.—In Formosa, during the period from January 1 to July 20 of the present year, 4,228 cases of plague and 3,348 deaths have been reported to the Japanese authorities.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—During the period from August 11 to August 17, 7 persons died of cholera in Calcutta and in the same place there occurred 23 cases of bubonic plague with 20 deaths.

CAPE COLONY.—During the week ended August 24, 8 fresh cases of plague were registered at Port Elizabeth.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

a In the city.

GUATEMALA.

*Report from Livingston—Fruit port.*LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *October 2, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended September 27, 1901:

Present officially estimated population, 3,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the month, 21. Prevailing diseases, malarial, which is unprecedented. It is wafted in the atmosphere for 8 or 9 miles distant. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, with the exception of malaria, is good. No contagious or infectious disease exists.

Bill of health was issued to the following vessel: October 9, steamship *Esther*; crew, 18.

Respectfully,

W. K. FORT,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HONDURAS.

*Reports from La Ceiba—Fruit port.*LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *September 28, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended September 28, 1901:

Present officially estimated population, about 3,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: September 22, steamship *Sardinia*; crew, 42; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, 1; pieces of baggage disinfected, none; destination, Portland, Me. September 23, steamship *Breiford*; crew, 15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. September 25, steamship *Ely*; crew, 20; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. September 28, steamship *Sanniva*; crew, 14; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

R. H. PETERS,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, October 6, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended October 5, 1901:

Present officially estimated population, about 3,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bill of health was issued to the following vessel: October 3, steamship *Usk*; crew, 20; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

R. H. PETERS,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, October 1, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended October 1, 1901:

Population according to census of 1896, 1,856; present officially estimated population, 2,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, none; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and measles. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: September 25, steamship *S. Oteri*; crew, 35; passengers from this port, 13; passengers in transit, 4; pieces of baggage disinfected, 16. September 29, steamship *España*; crew, 14; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL HARRIS BACKUS,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ICELAND.

Leprosy in Iceland and Denmark.

BERGEN, NORWAY, September 2, 1901.

Some time ago a Danish physician, Dr. Gudmunder Bjornson, gave a report upon the work of the Laugarnes Hospital on Iceland, which was very complimentary to the Odd Fellow Order in Denmark.

This hospital was established by the Danish Odd Fellow Order, and opened on October 1, 1898.

At the end of the year 1899, 81 patients had been received. Of these 81 patients 18 are dead, and only 2 have been discharged as fully recovered, relapses being very usual in leprosy cases.

The death rate has consequently been fearfully high, but it must also be taken into consideration that the above-mentioned period comprises the first years of work of this hospital, and that the most sick of the Iceland population were first admitted.

Sixty-two of these patients were inmates of the poorhouse and had been sent by the parish. The majority had the disease in its last stage, and were awful to behold, a consequence of neglect in the homes. It seemed as if the greater part of them had nothing else to expect but death and burial.

But the excellent hygienic condition in the hospital saved many, at least for some time. Any perfect cure for this malady is still unknown.

Dr. Armaruer Hansen, of Bergen, Norway, has certainly found the leprosy bacillus, but its antagonist is as yet not discovered.

Still the Laugarnes Hospital, on Iceland, has its great mission, that of limiting the spread of the disease, and rendering existence as tolerable as possible to the poor wretches who have come there to spend the rest of their lives. Their ulcers are kept clean and attended to, their general comfort is well cared for, while the hospital all the time is working, experimenting, and looking out that it constantly remains abreast with the progress of science.

Only through the limiting—internment—the hospital does a great deal of good. It is presumed, that at the end of the year 1896, there were in all 181 cases, some having great chances of being multiplied. Leprosy is certainly not so intensely contagious, but the Icelanders are inconsiderately imprudent. Sick people use the same bed, eating and drinking utensils, as the healthy; marriages are quickly contracted. Dr. Beyer even relates about a pretty, brisk young girl, who kissed the offensive ulcers of a patient, saying, "It does not infect."

But years afterwards the disease will come, showing itself through decreasing activity in the organs of feeling, rheumatic and nervous pains, nodes and ulcers, etc.

The whole organism withers away and decays, until death comes, one might almost say, "piece by piece."

If, also, the patients at the hospital of the Odd Fellow Order are not cured, they are at least prevented from spreading contagion to others, and their life is made more agreeable. After the experience made in the Norwegian hospitals for lepers, it could almost be expected that there should have been dissatisfaction among the inmates on account of the seclusion, and attempts to get away.

But no, to the praise of the Laugarnes Hospital and its functionaries may be mentioned that such was never the case there. The patients are happy to be there, and their excellent nurse, Miss Jürgensen (formerly directress of the Storehedinge Hospital), says, that in one year there are not so many complaints about the food as in one month at home (in Denmark). The meal regulations are arranged on a ten days' scale and although mutton and chipfish are often served, the fare is good and various.

The most difficult question is how to provide the patients with suitable employment, as many of them are incapacitated for work. But then there are games for them, books, and journals, which have been given to the hospital; in the list of presents, 28 bottles of perfume presented to the female patients by an apothecary at Reykjavik, were found. This may sound funny, but the gift was a very acceptable one, as the dreadful stench is one of the most disagreeable sides of leprosy.

At Christmas the patients had a beautiful tree. Miss Jürgensen

relates that one of the most ill had but one wish—that of spending another Christmas there. He will hardly attain that.

The favorite of the hospital is Kristine G. She has been blind for twelve years, and her appearance is not very attractive. She looked dreadful when she was laid up. But she is the bright head of the hospital, always happy and clever at tale telling, while the others gather around her attentively listening. She even composes psalms, which are irreproachable in metrical respect. In these psalms she chants the praises of Paradise and of the hospital, which for her appears to be a terrestrial foretaste of heavenly bliss.

Of course the discipline and cleanliness must be strict in a hospital of this kind, but the lepers in Iceland do not shun same as a prison.

On the contrary, the applications for admission are so numerous that it is impossible to receive all. There were, for instance, 7 expectants on the list.

To begin with, the inhabitants of Reykjavik objected strongly to the establishing of a hospital in the vicinity of the town, but this animosity has entirely vanished, and they now visit the patients without fear for contagion.

* * * * *

From the above an opinion can be formed as to the work and mission of the hospital, but there is still something which must be pointed out. The work now taken up has brought about mutual understanding between Denmark and Iceland. In the bridge building, the establishment of the Laugarnes hospital has been an important factor.

In this work the Icelanders have felt the good intentions of Denmark and same have been appreciated by the whole population.

* * * * *

In connection with the report upon leprosy in Iceland, it may be proper to mention something about this disease in Denmark. In Copenhagen there are 4 leprosy patients and in the country 2. In Denmark leprosy does not belong to those few diseases which are subjected to public treatment. Iceland has its own leprosy law, which, however, is not compulsory at the Laugarnes hospital. But the conditions in Denmark are not so favorable, or rather unfavorable, for the spreading of this disease as in Iceland. That leprosy is so prevalent on that island, must, to cite Dr. Bjornson, be imputed to the uncleanness and grotesque carelessness of its population.

VICTOR E. NELSON,
United States Consul.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Smallpox still present.

NAPLES, ITALY, September 23, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended September 21, 1901, the following ships were inspected:

September 16, the Danish steamship *Cimbria*, bound in ballast for Galveston, Tex.

September 18, the steamship *Lombardia*, of the Italian General Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 759 steerage passengers and 250 pieces

of large baggage. One thousand and twenty pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

September 19, the steamship *Trave*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 316 steerage passengers and 75 pieces of large baggage. Four hundred and eighty pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

September 20, the steamship *Calabria*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 501 steerage passengers and 107 pieces of large baggage. Five hundred and eighty-six pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Smallpox in Naples.

The situation as regards smallpox in Naples continues about the same as when the last weekly report was made. I was unable to obtain a report of the exact number of cases or deaths in time for this letter. I have therefore withheld the weekly abstract of bills of health, but will forward it as soon as I receive the figures referred to.

Plague in Egypt.

Under date of September 16, 1901, it was reported that there were 11 cases of bubonic plague in Egypt, 6 at Mit Gamr, 4 at Alexandria, and 1 at Benha, all natives. Since April 7, 1901, when the prevalence began, there have been in all 155 cases and 74 deaths.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report on the plague situation at Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, *September 26, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there are at present numerous foci of plague at Naples. The diagnosis has been confirmed by bacteriological methods.

On the 24th instant, I was informed that 2 stevedores, who had been employed at the bonded warehouses at the Punto Franco, in the most active part of the port of Naples, had been taken sick at their homes at Barra and Poggioreale in the outlying parts of Naples. The clinical diagnosis of bubonic plague was made and the stevedores and all the members of their families were transferred to the isolation station on the island of Nisida.

* * * * *

I am sending you to-day the following telegram in partial cipher: "Plague is now present in Naples. Diagnosis confirmed by bacteriological examination. Regulations observed."

Regarding the present condition of affairs, the royal Italian authorities have informed me that plague has developed in several widely removed localities in the city, that Naples is to be considered a plague-infected port. All the cases are, it is asserted, traceable to the Government warehouses at the Punto Franco.

There have been, up to the present time, 11 cases, in all probability plague, with 4 deaths, and, in addition, there are numerous suspected

cases. The cases, I am informed, occurred in various parts of Naples, namely, Barra, Poggioreale, Vomero, Fuorigrotta, and San Giovanni. Clinically and microscopically the diagnosis was confirmed, and the bacteriological examination was in progress.

All cases are being removed to the isolation station at the island of Nisida, about 5 miles from Naples, and the most strenuous measures of disinfection are being applied to all persons, places, and things suspected of infection.

Vessels bound to other Italian ports are, by the orders of the ministry of the interior to the prefect of Naples, submitted to rigid sanitary measures before leaving Naples. All passengers and crew are required to undergo a medical examination. The passengers, on arrival at their destination, will be visited medically for seven days at their places of lodgment. The effects of passengers, the cargo, and the vessels are being disinfected both before clearing and after their arrival. Vessels at the wharf are supplied with rat shields, and asphyxiating gases are used to destroy rodents aboard.

It is stated that there is a noticeable mortality among rats, and that the plague bacillus has been found in the bodies of rats dead at the Punto Franco.

In regard to the measures being taken by the Marine-Hospital Service at this port, the steamship companies have been informed that the United States Quarantine Regulations, with amendments and additions thereto, will be strictly insisted upon as a preliminary to granting bills of health.

Of the 2 steamships billed to leave Naples for New York to-day, namely, the *Hohenzollern*, of the North German Lloyd, and the *Patria*, of the Fabre Line, the companies have decided that the latter will not sail, and that the former will refuse pratique at Naples and take on no passengers or cargo here.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Inspections at Naples and Palermo—Plague and smallpox in Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, September 30, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended September 28, 1901, the following ships were given bills of health:

September 22, the steamship *Tartar Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 446 steerage passengers and 124 pieces of large baggage. Six hundred and seventy-two pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

September 26, the steamship *Hohenzollern*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. On the 26th instant the vessel arrived from Genoa at the time the excitement from the announcement of plague at Naples was at its highest pitch. Telegraphic communication had been interrupted by order of the Italian authorities, and it was not known what modifications of the United States Quarantine Regulations to be observed at foreign ports would be allowed. The agents, therefore, decided not to embark emigrants. The Italian authorities refused permission to embark cabin passengers if the ship did not take the steerage passengers. The captain thereupon refused to take pratique and left

the port without taking on cargo or passengers and without coming to the wharf or communicating directly with the shore. A bill of health was given on which were stated these facts.

Plague at Naples.

The number of cases of plague at Naples since September 7, 1901, is 14, with 4 deaths. So that 3 new cases have appeared since my report dated September 26, 1901. The first of the new cases was a porter from the Punto Franco, the point at which the plague is supposed to have entered Naples. This porter was taken sick at his home at San Genaro, Mercato Section, in the center of Naples. The second case was a vagabond who ordinarily slept in the open air in the Villa del Popolo, Mercato Section, and the third was one of exposed persons detained at the sanitary station at the island of Nisida. In these new cases referred to, the clinical diagnosis has not yet been verified bacteriologically.

Rigorous measures of disinfection are in progress in all places where real or suspected cases have occurred. At the Punto Franco, all means of disinfection have been applied, and the destruction by fire under royal decree of the valuable stores of the bonded warehouses is under consideration. All the vessels in the harbor are provided with devices to prevent rats going aboard. Antipest serum is being used wherever persons are exposed to infection. I have sent to the Pasteur Institute for a supply of antipest serum to be used for the employees of the Marine-Hospital Service and consulate at Naples if necessary. It has not yet been decided when, by what vessel, and from what port the pest was brought to Naples.

The contents of your telegram authorizing a modification of the regulations was received September 28, 1901. The steamship people here are ready and willing to cooperate with the service in carrying out all measures prescribed. While the work of the station is likely to be greatly increased by the presence of the plague in Naples, in addition to the smallpox epidemic still prevailing here and in other ports of Italy, there will, I think, be no difficulty in efficiently handling all vessels bound for ports of the United States.

Smallpox in Naples.

During the week ended September 28, 1901, there were officially reported 71 cases of smallpox with 4 deaths.

Inspections at Palermo.

September 23, the steamship *Tartar Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 210 steerage passengers and 20 pieces of large and 170 pieces of small baggage. Seventy pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

September 25, the steamship *California*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New Orleans. There were inspected and passed 750 steerage passengers and 99 pieces of large and 1,030 pieces of small baggage. One hundred and ninety pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

During the present week there will be 2 departures of emigrant ships from Palermo to America. The inspection as heretofore directed will be conducted by the Service at this station.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Concerning the steamship Patria, sailing from Naples to New York.

NAPLES, ITALY, September 30, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the steamship *Patria*, of the Fabre Line, left this port yesterday for New York, carrying 620 steerage passengers and 2 cabin passengers from Naples. All steerage baggage was disinfected under my supervision, the temperature of all steerage passengers and crew was taken and those having an elevation of temperature were rejected. In addition, the emigrants were submitted to a careful medical examination. The ship lay off from the wharf, precautions were taken to prevent rats going aboard, and communication with the ship was under my control. The vessel, in addition to the usual medical supplies, carried a quantity of antipest serum. The bill of health given the ship stated that there had been at Naples since September 7, 1901, 14 cases of plague with 4 deaths.

The captain was given a sealed letter addressed to the quarantine officer, port of New York, and signed by me as follows:

"In regard to the steamship *Patria*, leaving this port to-day for New York, I have to inform you that while at Naples, the vessel lay off from the wharf; that communication with the shore was under my supervision; that the cargo was subjected to careful scrutiny, and that all the crew and steerage passengers were submitted to a medical examination. The temperature of the crew and steerage passengers was taken, and all persons having a temperature above normal were detained.

"All baggage of steerage passengers was disinfected in accordance with the regulations of the Marine-Hospital Service. In short, the regulations of the Marine-Hospital Service, qualified by official amendments and additions, and by telegraphic instructions received, September 28, 1901, from the Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service, were strictly complied with.

"Vaccination was omitted in compliance with paragraph 18, Article V, Addition to regulations to be observed at foreign ports and at sea, Treasury Department Circular, No. 6, dated January 16, 1900.

"The number of cases and deaths from quarantinable diseases is given in the accompanying bill of health.

"In addition, I have to inform you that the plague existing at Naples originated at the Government warehouses in the port, and that cases have appeared in several parts of Naples. Stringent sanitary measures have been taken by the authorities at Naples."

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Cholera and plague.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, September 14, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to notify you that the following cases of quarantinable diseases have been reported in Japan since the date of the last return from this office:

Place.	Disease.	Cases.	Deaths.
Onsen district, Ihime-Ken.....	Cholera	1	0
Taihoku-Ken, Formosa.....	Plague	5	4

The first case occurred on the 12th instant, and the second from the 1st to the 6th instant. An unknown number of cases of plague have been returned in Tainan-Ken, Formosa, of which the mortality numbered 9 between the 2d and 27th ultimo.

The steamship *Obi*, which arrived here from Java on the 10th instant, and belongs to the Mitusi Bussan-Kwaisha, Tokyo, was immediately dispatched to the quarantine station to be disinfected for five days, on account of a case of cholera having occurred on board while the vessel was in the port of Java.

In the center of Japan, neither plague nor cholera has been reported proper.

Respectfully,

K. ROKKAKU, M. D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MEXICO.

Report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, October 1, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended September 28, 1901:

Thirty-three deaths are reported as the city's mortality for the week. There were 6 new cases of yellow fever and 2 deaths from the disease.

During the week 7 vessels were cleared for United States ports and given bills of health.

Two schooners, the *Nan. M. Dantzler* and the *Elenor*, both bound for Pascagoula, were not boarded for inspection, as they lay at too great a distance from the port. They discharged lumber outside of the harbor, rafting it to the beach.

I inclose the mortality report for the week.

Respectfully,

D. E. DUDLEY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Vera Cruz, Mexico—Mortality report for the week ended September 28, 1901.

Yellow fever	2	Tuberculosis.....	5
Enteritis.....	1	Pernicious malaria	2
Entero-colitis.....	2	Malarial fever.....	4
Gastro-enteritis.....	2	Total deaths from all causes.....	33

Report from Progreso—Yellow fever in Valladolid—Smallpox in Hunucma.

PROGRESO, MEXICO, September 23, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended September 21:

In Progreso there were no cases or deaths reported from any contagious disease. There is considerable fever in the port, but it is a mild type of malarial.

Yellow fever is prevalent in many of the towns and villages of Yucatan, and is epidemic in the town of Valladolid and other points in the eastern part of the state, where the Mexican troops are stationed.

Chan Santa Cruz, a port on the eastern coast, has many cases of fever, and a commission of experts has been sent there by the Mexican Gov-

ernment to classify it. From reports received from there, I would imagine that it is yellow fever. This port is just above Belize, but I do not know whether there is any traffic between the two places.

In a village to the west of Progreso, between Progreso and Campeche, named Hunucma, smallpox is epidemic. There is little or no communication between that village and Progreso.

A few deaths are reported in Merida every week from yellow fever, and an occasional death is reported on the farms about the city.

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Tampico.

TAMPICO, MEXICO, October 6, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions at this port for the four weeks ended September 30, 1901:

During this time 30 vessels were inspected and 1 vessel was disinfected.

No quarantinable diseases have existed here during this period. The rainy season is over and the general health of the city is exceptionally good.

Respectfully,

V. B. GREGORY,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields—Fruit port.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, October 3, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended October 3, 1901:

Population, according to census of 1894, 3,000; present officially estimated population, 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 2. Prevailing disease, mild type of malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week remains very good. The 2 deaths noted above occurred in this port, viz, a colored female, aged 43 years, from pulmonary tuberculosis, and a colored male, aged 8 years, from malarial fever. One inclosure, certificate, triplicate issued to vessel.

Bill of health was issued to the following vessel: September 28, steamship *Utstein*; crew, 16; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Condition of plague.

MANILA, P. I., September 5, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that plague showed a decrease during the week ended August 31, 1901, there being reported in Manila during that period 5 cases and 4 deaths—Chinese, 3, and Filipinos, 2. The total number of deaths during that week was 167.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

TURKEY.

Report from Constantinople—Plague in that city.

[Report No. 264.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY, September 22, 1901.

SIR: Since last April the capital of the Ottoman Empire has entertained that frightful disease known as bubonic plague. That does not prevent many people from disbelieving in its presence. Is it since last April that bubonic plague has made its appearance here? I think that before that date more than one patient presenting fever more or less high and enlargement of the ganglia were attended by physicians of our town who could not make a diagnosis of said cases. Were they bubonic plague cases? I do not want to state it, but I must remember that on August 20, 1900, at the arrival of the steamship *Niger*, of the Messageries Maritimes, 1 bubonic plague case was ascertained (2 Rep., No. 252, August 24, 1900). That death in the harbor of Trieste occurred November 4, 1899, on board the Ottoman liner *Polis Mitilini* is already known by my report sub. No. 233 of November 16, 1899. It does not seem to be very astonishing if, after such facts, bubonic plague makes its appearance in Constantinople, where, as anywhere else, people not undergoing regular quarantine can come freely without giving any suspicion of contamination. I must state, though, that the local authorities, following the example of the sovereign, have shown much willingness in taking the necessary steps in order to prevent the appearance of the disease here. Unhappily, said steps have proved unsuccessful. I will say later on the reason of this failure.

I will explain first of all the outbreak of plague in Constantinople, giving a very short description of the 20 plague cases occurred, and, secondly, I will speak about the sanitary or police steps taken in order to check, and if possible to stifle, the disease before it becomes epidemic.

Outbreak of plague.

It was April 27 last, that a man, aged 36, employee in a macaroni factory in which he used to live, fell ill. Said factory is situated in the quarter of Galata, not far from the harbor. The disease was of a very mild character. In the beginning of the illness the temperature of the patient rose to 40° C., after having had light chills, but on the following days the fever did not exceed 37.5° C. In the first day the number of the heart beats was 135, on the following days it was not more than 106. There was no nausea, the tongue furred, no lesion whatever in the skin,

which was very sensitive. He presented two buboes, one of which was in the right triangle of scarpa, and the second under the left arm. Within ten days the buboes suppurated and the fever disappeared altogether, the temperature being 36.5° C. On May 18 he was all right, but he was left isolated up to May 30, when he was left free to resume his occupations. No antipest injection was given to him, being a case of very mild character. The nurse, on the contrary, who attended the patient, received an injection of 20 c.c. of antipest serum. I must not omit to report that the microscopic examination showed a great number of characteristic bacilli pestis.

June 22, a second plague case was registered. It was a young man, aged 18, serving in a grocery not far from the macaroni factory where the first case occurred. This young man had no communication whatever with the first case. The symptoms were a bubo in left triangle of scarpa, with fever of 40° C., tongue furred, and two days later he complained of headache. The bacilli pestis were found with the microscope.

June 30, a woman, whose parents live at Galata, near the macaroni factory where the first bubonic plague case occurred, fell ill. She called on her parents, when she felt uneasy and went directly back home to Cassim Pasha, suburb on the Golden Horn. She is aged 24. The symptoms were fever, the eyes injected, looking fatigued, the skin dry and hot, the temperature in the armpit 40° C. She was rather weak. Two buboes, one of which in the left triangle of scarpa of the size of a pigeon egg, the second in the right triangle of scarpa, not larger than a chestnut. Her spleen was enlarged. The microscope showed many bacilli pestis.

At the same date, June 30, a fourth case was registered. It was in a man aged 46, a carpenter who fell ill June 27. He had high fever, delirium, difficulty of respiration, which was noisy; he was very thirsty and his general condition was very grave. In the triangle of scarpa, right side, he presented 1 bubo, which was very hard and painful. He received 2 injections of antipest serum of 20 c. c. each, and the bubo suppurated.

The fifth case occurred July 2 with a fever of 39° C., two buboes, the pulp of which examined gave great numbers of bacilli pestis. He got all right after an injection of serum.

July 22, 2 girls fell ill, presenting all the symptoms of plague—fever, buboes, bacilli pestis—and one of them had, besides said symptoms, a bronchitis. Both of them received 3 injections of antipest serum. These 2 girls fell ill at Haidar Pasha, a suburb on the Asiatic coast of the Marmora Sea.

At Kalamish, a village situated on the same coast of the Marmora, a gardener fell ill on July 14, presenting the symptoms of bubonic plague, as well as the bacilli pestis. This eighth case was rather light.

At Stambul 2 plague cases were registered. Both patients were living in the same room. They presented all the symptoms of bubonic plague as well as the bacilli pestis.

The thirteenth case was that of a young Persian, aged 18, who used to amuse himself by killing rats. It seems that the latter, being ill, could not escape. He lived at Galata, not far from the spot where the first bubonic plague cases occurred. All the bubonic plague symptoms were present, as well as the bacilli pestis.

Two bubonic plague cases occurred at Balata, a suburb situated also in the Golden Horn, opposite that of Cassim Pasha; both in porters serving in a shop at Stambul.

The sixteenth case occurred at Baluk Bazar, in Stambul, in a man aged 50. He had strong chill, headache, frenzy, and a bubo in the right triangle of scarpa. He fell ill while calling on a friend at Kalamish (eighth case).

The seventeenth case occurred on board a Turkish steamship. It was the fireman of the liner *Berigazy*, who had 2 characteristic buboes in the 2 armpits, with fever and all the other symptoms of plague, not excepting the specific bacilli.

The eighteenth case occurred also at Baluk Bazar, in Stambul. It was August 20 that said man fell ill. He was isolated with 16 other persons who had been in contact with a previous plague case. These 17 persons were condemned to be segregated in that little shop, which hardly could shelter 1 or 2 persons. They were condemned to live in the filthiness without air, and water enough to drink only. There was not a water-closet. However, one among them fell ill, presenting all the symptoms of plague.

The nineteenth case was that of a man who frequented a coffee shop at Galata, near the place where the first plague cases were registered. As soon as he fell ill he went to the Greek hospital which is situated outside of the walls of Constantinople, at Balukly. While lying up he escaped from the hospital and took refuge in a coffee shop at Psaluk Bozur. He was arrested by the police and replaced in the hospital, where, several days afterwards, feeling all right, he got out free. Said man fell ill August 20.

The 12th instant another plague case occurred—it was the twentieth. This latter case was in a servant of the coffee shop where the man reported, being the nineteenth case, took refuge. On said date he began to feel uneasy; next day he felt a pain in the groin. The physicians who first attended him found a temperature of 39.5° C., pulse, 96, headache, and a bubo, in the pulp of which they found a great number of bacilli pestis. Within three days this man died. This fatal case is the last plague case registered up to the present time. There were in all 20 bubonic plague cases, of which 5 proved fatal.

As it can be seen, the disease in Constantinople has been of a mild character—especially comparing the fatalities with those occurring in China and India, where the death rate from plague reaches 80 per cent and more. It is on account of this mildness that many people will not believe in its presence. Said mildness in the character of bubonic plague must not be attributed to the sanitary steps taken by the authorities. I must state that as soon as the first plague case occurred his majesty the Sultan issued an irade, by which he ordered that all the necessary steps should be taken for the object of stifling at once the disease in its outbreak. His majesty has ordered that all that unnecessary bureaucratic correspondence, which is so prejudicial to the speed of affairs, should be avoided, and that such regulations should be set, and the officials should be directed how to behave in case the disease should break out; that at once all the necessary steps should be put into execution and stifle the disease.

As a consequence of said irade, a commission composed of the vice-president of the superior sanitary council, the inspector-general of the sanitary service, Dr. Cozzoni, effendi, Dr. Zitterer, the inspector adjunct of said service, and by the sanitary representatives of Austria, Italy, Germany, and France, met and decided that 8 persons, of whom 4 should be appointed by his majesty the Sultan and 4 should be appointed by the superior sanitary council; that these 8 persons should compose a commission sitting at the buildings of the sanitary board.

The duty incumbent on said commission is to take immediately, as soon as there will be a manifestation of bubonic plague, all the necessary steps to put them into execution without being obliged to report to any official authority whatever.

The bacteriological institute, as well as the disinfecting service, would be at the disposal of said commission; that the prefecture de la ville or the provincial authority of Constantinople will establish 5 hospitals for the exclusive service of the plague patients, who will not be charged for the medical attendance they will receive. The hospitals belonging to foreign communities or governments will be authorized to have special pavilions in which they could shelter plague patients of their own community or nationality. Stretchers, boats, and carriages will be put at the disposal of said commission for the transport of the plague patients, as well as of their wearing apparel, to the above-mentioned special hospitals.

Steamboats will be ready at any time to tow said boats. All the physicians will be compelled to announce at once the plague cases they observe. The first thing to be done in presence of a plague case will be the isolation of the dwelling, as well as the isolation of the patient in his room until he is transported to the hospital. The physicians, as well as the officials who will have contact with the plague patients, will wear a special dress which immediately after will be disinfected. The officials and servants who have carried the plague patients will receive an injection of antipest serum. The contacts also will be isolated and transported to an isolated place where they will be under medical observation. They will undergo disinfection and if necessary they will receive antipest injections.

In spite of said regulations, it has been stated that the prefecture de la ville has not done what it ought to do; therefore, at the sitting of the superior sanitary council of May 2, last, the Prussian sanitary representative supported by other members (his colleagues), protested against the lamentable carelessness of said prefecture de la ville, who not only has not followed the order given by His Majesty the Sultan, but has shown to be far from the height it ought to be. Besides the carelessness in establishing the hospitals and taking so many other steps, is it not astounding to see that 17 persons have been segregated in a little shop without air, light, water, and space enough, in order to prevent the spread of the disease? It is not easy to qualify this way of acting.

It is said that the disinfection of the houses and dwellings in which plague cases have occurred is performed in the best way, but we see that in spite of said thorough disinfection, fresh plague cases do occur in the same houses and dwellings. That means that said disinfection is not enough. How could it be successful when said dwellings are badly built in excessively narrow streets where air does not circulate, there is no light, and the sewers, if there are any, are very defective? Several months ago I proposed to apply that system of betterment and hygiene which consists in the opening of large streets abutting the back to back houses and improving the system of sewers. My proposal has not been accepted because the result could not be obtained within ten years. Well, they apply the present system of hygiene, the result of which is not seen work, as it will not be seen in ten years. The best way of getting rid of plague, as it has been seen in the different epidemics, is to incinerate the wearing apparel of the patients and burn the dwelling.

This means of getting rid of the epidemic was put into execution by the British Government in Corfu in 1816 and we did it in the plague epidemic in Mesopotamia in 1875.

Respectfully,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres.*—Month of July, 1901. Estimated population, 800,000. Total number of deaths, 1,449, including diphtheria, 18; enteric fever, 5; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 22; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 125, and 185 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended September 27, 1901. Estimated population, 1,232. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended September 27, 1901. Estimated population, 1,375. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended September 25, 1901. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended September 30, 1901. Estimated population, 12,235. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco.*—Two weeks ended August 31, 1901. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Three deaths from whooping cough, 73 from smallpox, and 51 from phthisis pulmonalis reported.

BRITISH GUINA—*Demerara—Georgetown.*—Month of August, 1901. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 151, including diphtheria, 2, and 1 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*Quebec—Sherbrooke.*—Month of September, 1901. Estimated population, 11,765. Total number of deaths, 16, including 1 from enteric fever.

CUBA—*Santiago.*—Month of August, 1901. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 100, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4, and 21 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Nantes.*—Month of August, 1901. Estimated population 130,000. Total number of deaths, 214, including enteric fever, 2, and 2 from measles.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended September 15, 1901. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 97, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; measles, 1, and 11 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended September 21, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 16.8 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,463,026. The highest rate was recorded in Sunderland, viz, 25.6, and the lowest in Bristol, viz, 11.2.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended September 21, 1901. Estimated population, 279,809. Total number of deaths, 177, including enteric fever, 2; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 4; whooping cough, 2, and 15 from tuberculosis.

London.—One thousand three hundred and sixty deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 19; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 27; whooping cough, 14; enteric fever, 14; smallpox, 3, and diarrhea and dysentery, 138. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 15.6 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,859 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 14.7 per 1,000 of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 9 from diphtheria, 10 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, 1 from smallpox, and 1 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 21, 1901, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 19.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,079,708. The lowest rate was recorded in Tralee, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Lisburn, viz, 31.9 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 180 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1, and 4 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 21, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 16.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,656,525. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 7.9, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 21.3 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 517, including diphtheria, 4; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 2, and 13 from whooping cough.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Ten days ended September 10, 1901. Estimated population, 131,700. Number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 28, 1901, to October 18, 1901.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service from United States consuls through the Department of State and other sources.]

[For reports received from December 28, 1900, to June 28, 1901, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 28, 1901.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 22-Sept. 10...		71	
Calcutta.....	May 19-Sept. 7...		434	
Madras.....	May 18-Sept. 6...		538	
Japan:				
Formosa, Tamsui.....	May 1-June 30...	5	1	
Onsen District.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 14...	1	0	
Yokohama.....	July 14-Aug. 24...	7	2	
Java:				
Batavia.....	June 2-Aug. 24...	166	108	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 23-Aug. 31...		5	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	May 17-Aug. 15...		5	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 15-Sept. 1...		64	
Colombia:				
Bocac del Toro.....	June 26-Aug. 21...	10	1	
Costa Rica:				
Port Limon.....	July 4-Oct. 5...	27	16	
Cuba:				
Casilda.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 5...	1		
Cienfuegos.....	July 15-July 18...	2		
Cumanayagua.....	Aug. 18-Aug. 24...	1		
Daiquiri.....	Sept. 8-Sept. 14...	1		
Havana.....	June 28-July 27...	7		
	July 28-Aug. 10...	6	1	Six from Santiago de las Vegas. 1 from Regla, 1 from San Antonio de los Baños, and 1 from steamship Monterey and 1 from Finca Riquena. Seven cases and 3 deaths resulted from inoculation by the mosquito.
	Aug. 10-Aug. 31...	13	5	
	Sept. 1-Oct. 5...	9	2	
Marianao.....	July 28-Aug. 10...	1	1	
Matanzas.....	July 21-July 27...		1	
	Aug. 25-Aug. 31...	2		
	Sept. 1-Sept. 14...	1	1	
Pinar del Rio.....	July 28-Aug. 3...	1		
Regla.....	do.....	1	1	
Santiago.....	Sept. 20.....	6	1	On steamship Ethelbryhta.
Trinidad.....	Oct. 1.....	1		
Dutch West Indies:				
Curacao.....	Sept. 22-Sept. 28...	1		
Haiti:				
Cape Haitien.....	Oct. 5.....	1		
Port au Prince.....	Aug. 20-Aug. 26...	1	1	
Jamaica:				
Kingston.....	June 15.....		1	
Mexico:				
Merida.....	June 11-Sept. 14...		13	
Progreso.....	July 22-Aug. 31...	4	2	Two cases from steamship Mathilda.
Tampico.....	July 26-Aug. 22...	2	1	From steamship — from Progreso; 1 from steamship Yucatan from Vera Cruz.
Valladolid.....	Sept. 23.....			Endemic.
Vera Cruz.....	June 23-Oct. 6...	44	25	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan.....	July 16.....	1		On steamship Saint Simon from Cape Port au Prince and Santo Domingo.
Salvador:				
San Salvador.....	June 20.....			Several cases.

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Africa:				
Cape Town.....	Feb. 16-Aug. 17...	737	355	
Maitland.....	June 9-June 15...	2		
Port Elizabeth.....	June 9-July 27...	33	13	
Simonstown.....	June 9-June 15...	1		
Australia:				
Brisbane.....	Mar. 1-June 30...	24	9	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 3-Aug. 18...		16	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 26-Sept. 1...	5,460	700	Estimated.
Canton.....	June 8.....			Prevailing.
Hongkong.....	May 19-Aug. 31...	1,012	983	
Shanghai.....	June 9.....		1	From steamship Empress of China.
Sheck Lung.....	June 8.....			Prevailing.
Tung Kun.....	do.....			Do.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Apr. 7-Sept. 25...	38	20	
Benha.....	do.....	3	2	
Mansura.....	do.....	1	1	
Minieh.....	do.....	5	1	
Mit Gamar.....	do.....	14	8	
Port Said.....	do.....	25	16	
Zagazig.....	do.....	77	32	
France:				
Le Frioul.....	July 7.....	15		From steamship Laos from Port Said.
Hawaiian Islands:				
Honolulu.....	May 31-July 17...	6	6	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Northern Division—				
Bombay City.....	May 12-Aug. 31...	2,264	2,177	
Surat District.....	do.....	2,136	892	
Thana District.....	do.....	840	701	
Central Division—				
Khandesh District.....	do.....	9	8	
Poona District.....	do.....	93	58	
Poona City.....	do.....	11	8	
Satara District.....	do.....	2,161	1,354	
Sholapur District.....	do.....	76	45	
Southern Division—				
Belgaum District.....	do.....	7,744	5,596	
Bijapur District.....	do.....	11	5	
Dharwar District.....	do.....	7,792	5,071	
Hubli Town.....	do.....	1,356	1,213	
Kanara District.....	do.....	94	67	
Kolaba District.....	do.....	424	326	
Ratnagiri District.....	do.....	130	99	
Sindh—				
Hyderabad District.....	do.....	6	2	
Karachi District.....	do.....	27	24	
Karachi City.....	do.....	420	376	
Political Charges—				
Baroda State.....	do.....	118	72	
Bhavnagar Town.....	do.....	1		
Cutch State.....	do.....	553	537	
Janjira State.....	do.....	14	12	
Kathiawar State.....	do.....	34	23	
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta County.....	do.....	5,575	4,257	
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Madras Presidency—				
Salem District.....	do.....	149	92	
Bengal:				
Bhagalpur Division.....	do.....	25	24	
Burdwan Division.....	do.....	8	8	
Calcutta.....	do.....	345	335	
Chota Nagpur Division.....	do.....	3	1	
Orissa Division.....	do.....	0	0	
Patna.....	do.....	1,240	950	
Presidency.....	do.....	6	5	
Northwest Province and Oudh:				
Agra Division.....	do.....	3	2	
Allahabad.....	do.....	23	23	
Benares.....	do.....		242	

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>India—Continued.</i>				
<i>Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.</i>				
<i>Punjab Province:</i>				
Delhi Division	May 12-Aug. 31	202	129	
Jullunder Division	do	908	576	
Lahore Division	do	264	90	
Rawalpindi	do	1,125	650	
<i>Mysore State:</i>				
Bangalore City	do	28	21	
Bangalore Civil and Military Station	do	48	37	
Bangalore District	do	612	459	
Kadur	July 27-Aug. 31	19	18	
Kolar District	May 12-Aug. 31	103	66	
Mysore City	do	967	678	
Mysore District	do	580	550	
Shimoga	do	99	54	
Rajputana State	do	1		
Tumkur District	do	42	23	
Kashmir	do	100	57	
<i>Italy:</i>				
Naples	Sept. 7-Sept. 30	14	4	
<i>Japan:</i>				
Formosa	Jan. 1-Aug. 6	4,285	3,404	
Nagasaki	Jan. 4-July 18		2	On steamship Kintuck and on steamship Empress of China.
Yamanashi Ken	June 22	1	1	
Mauritius	June 7-Aug. 8		7	
<i>Paraguay:</i>				
Asuncion	June 23	1		
<i>Philippine Islands:</i>				
Cavite	May 19-July 6	4	1	
Cebu	July 6	2		
Concepcion	do	1		
Manila	May 11-Aug. 31	213	176	
Malolos	July 6	3		
Malabon	do	6		
Naic	do	3		
Paranaque	do	3		
San Antonio	do	1		
Santa Rosa	May 19-July 6	2		
<i>Straits Settlements:</i>				
Singapore	July 14-July 27		2	
<i>Turkey:</i>				
Constantinople	Apr. 27-Sept. 12	20	5	
Smyrna	Sept. 28			Reported.

SMALLPOX.

<i>Arabia:</i>				
Aden	May 1-May 31		4	
<i>Argentina:</i>				
Buenos Ayres	Apr. 1-July 31		713	
<i>Austria-Hungary:</i>				
Buda Pesth	Sept. 3-Sept. 9	2		
Prague	June 2-Sept. 14	23		
<i>Belgium:</i>				
Antwerp	June 2-Sept. 21	35	14	
Ghent	Sept. 7-Sept. 28		9	
<i>Brazil:</i>				
Ceara	June 1-June 30		1	
Pernambuco	May 17-Aug. 31		269	
Rio	May 9-Sept. 1		477	
<i>British Columbia:</i>				
Victoria	June 16-June 30	2		
<i>Canada:</i>				
<i>Quebec Province:</i>				
Beauce County	May 30-Sept. 30	7		
Beauharnois County	May 15-May 22	8		
Brome County	May 15	14		
Chateauguay County	Apr. 11	2		
Compton County	July 2-July 6	1		
Gaspé County	June 12	26		
Hochelaga County	May 24-June 24	2		

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>Canada—Continued.</i>				
<i>Quebec Province—Continued.</i>				
Huntingdon County.....	Apr. 4.....	8	
Iberville County.....	May 14.....	4	
Jac. Cartier County.....	May 18.....	1	
Joliette County.....	June 20-June 23...	1	
La Prairie County.....	Mar. 2-June 10...	133	1	
Matane County.....	Apr. 10.....	17	
Missisquoi County.....	June 10.....	77	
Montreal County.....	Apr. 20-Sept. 30...	6	
Napierville County.....	Feb. 19.....	22	1	
Ottawa County.....	Mar. 8-Sept. 30...	55	1	
Pontiac County.....	Feb. 28-May 28...	44	
Rimouski County.....	Feb. 12-July 10...	5	1	
St. Hyacinthe.....	May 18.....	1	
Shefford County.....	May 20.....	3	
Stanstead County.....	June 10-June 25...	2	
Temiscouata County.....	June 4-June 17...	1	
Terrebonne County.....	Apr. 22-May 9...	91	
<i>China:</i>				
Hongkong.....	May 19-June 15...	7	5	
<i>Colombia:</i>				
Cartagena.....	July 1-July 7...	1	
Colon.....	Sept. 23-Sept. 29...	3	
Panama.....	June 18-Sept. 30...	208	2	
<i>Ecuador:</i>				
Guayaquil.....	May 12-Aug. 7...	7	4	
<i>Egypt:</i>				
Cairo.....	June 11-Sept. 2...	6	
<i>England:</i>				
Leeds.....	Aug. 25-Aug. 31...	1	
Liverpool.....	June 9-Aug. 24...	8	1	
London.....	July 16-Sept. 28...	374	29	
<i>France:</i>				
Marseilles.....	June 1-Aug. 31...	8	
Nice.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	2	
Paris.....	June 7-Sept. 28...	118	
<i>Germany:</i>				
Berlin.....	June 18-June 29...	3	
Gibraltar.....	June 3-July 14...	5	
<i>India:</i>				
Bombay.....	May 22-Sept. 10...	46	
Calcutta.....	May 19-Sept. 7...	103	
Karachi.....	May 20-July 21...	24	14	
Madras.....	May 18-Sept. 6...	103	
<i>Italy:</i>				
Milan.....	May 1-May 31...	2	
Naples.....	June 10-Sept. 28...	1439	244	
Palermo.....	Aug. 18-Sept. 21...	2	
<i>Japan:</i>				
Formosa, Tamsui.....	July 1-July 31...	1	1	
Nagasaki.....	June 11-June 30...	2	1	
O-saka and Hioga.....	July 21-July 27...	1	
<i>Korea:</i>				
Seoul.....	July 1-July 6...	1	
<i>Manitoba:</i>				
Winnipeg.....	Sept. 13-Sept. 21...	1	
<i>Mexico:</i>				
City of Mexico.....	June 17-Sept. 22...	7	2	
Fuente.....	Aug. 11.....	3	
Hunucma.....	Sept. 23.....	Endemic.
Merida.....	July 7-July 13...	4	
<i>Netherlands:</i>				
Rotterdam.....	June 16-Aug. 10...	21	2	
<i>Nova Scotia:</i>				
Halifax.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 5...	21	1	Thirteen from sc. Thalia, 2 from sc. Goodwin, and 1 from sc. Essex.
<i>Philippine Islands:</i>				
Manila.....	May 12-Aug. 17...	24	
<i>Russia:</i>				
Moscow.....	May 26-Sept. 21...	87	35	
Odessa.....	June 2-Aug. 17...	13	2	
St. Petersburg.....	June 2-Aug. 31...	43	6	
Warsaw.....	May 26-Aug. 24...	34	
<i>Scotland:</i>				
Dundee.....	July 14-Sept. 28...	18	
Edinburgh.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 7...	1	
Glasgow.....	June 15-Aug. 9...	47	4	

Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Sicily:				
Messina	June 9-Aug. 31...	136	27	
Spain:				
Corunna	June 23-July 6...		4	
Madrid	May 4-July 24...		17	
Malaga	July 1-Aug. 31...		26	
Valencia	July 28-Sept. 10...	111	18	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	July 14-July 20...		1	
Switzerland:				
Geneva	June 2-June 29...	5		
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	May 11-Aug. 24...	243	23	
Wales:				
Cardiff	June 9-June 15...	2		

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Acapulco.....	Sept. 21	6,000	11											
Do.....	Sept. 28	6,000	4											
Amsterdam.....	do.....	528,812	143	14						1				
Antwerp.....	Sept. 21	299,346	68	6				1		4	1			
Athens.....	do.....	200,000		12							3		2	
Beirut.....	Sept. 14	81,000	13											
Belfast.....	Sept. 21	350,862	119								7		2	1
Belize.....	Oct. 3	9,000	3											
Bergen.....	Sept. 20	71,000	20											
Birmingham.....	Sept. 28	523,284	206								1	1	2	5
Bombay.....	Sept. 10	770,843		93	275	4		1		1				
Bristol.....	Sept. 21	329,086	71	9						3				
Do.....	Sept. 28	329,086	84	9						4				
Brussels.....	Sept. 21	582,665	135							1			1	
Cairo.....	Sept. 16	570,062	396	20					2	4			5	3
Calcutta.....	Aug. 31	813,487	361		21	5			2					
Do.....	Sept. 7	813,487	351		13	4			2					
Cartagena.....	Sept. 22	9,000	14	1										
Catania.....	Sept. 26	151,180	61	3					1	3			1	
Christiania.....	Sept. 21	225,800	49									1		
Cognac.....	Sept. 14	19,483	7							1				
Do.....	Sept. 21	19,483	2											
Colombo.....	Aug. 31	157,252	108								3			
Colon.....	Sept. 29	8,000	5											
Copenhagen.....	Sept. 21	476,000	151								1	1	1	1
Corunna.....	do.....	40,500	24	5						1			2	
Curacao.....	do.....	30,828	4											
Dublin.....	do.....	373,179	180							3	1	2		4
Dundee.....	do.....	161,366	35											
Do.....	Sept. 28	161,366	58							1			1	
Edinburgh.....	Sept. 21	317,885	94	8										2
Funchal.....	Sept. 22	44,049	24							4				
Geneva.....	Sept. 7	104,014	37								2			
Ghent.....	Sept. 21	160,949	71					1		3				
Gibraltar.....	Sept. 22	27,460	5											
Glasgow.....	Sept. 27	760,423	244						5			2	2	7
Gothenburg.....	Sept. 22	130,619	32									1		1
Halifax.....	Sept. 29	40,787	25											
Do.....	Oct. 5	40,787	13											
Hamburg.....	Sept. 24	705,738	182							1	7	4	4	
Havre.....	Sept. 14	130,196	52	7										
Karachi.....	Sept. 8	108,808	75	9										
Kingston, Canada.....	Oct. 4	18,300	12											
La Rochelle.....	Aug. 19	31,553	16											
Las Palmas.....	Aug. 31	31,972	19											
Lausanne.....	Sept. 7	46,407	10											
Leeds.....	Sept. 28	430,489	158	13							2	2	2	4
Leith.....	Sept. 21	77,670	26	8										2
Liverpool.....	do.....	686,332	258							5	5	1	1	1
London.....	Sept. 14	6,604,287	1,899					9		22	14	47	18	20
Do.....	Sept. 21	6,604,287	1,859					4		23	11	36	29	22
Lyons.....	Sept. 7	473,147	144							4	1			
Do.....	Sept. 14	473,147	141									2		
Madras.....	Aug. 30	452,518	995			124		3						
Do.....	Sept. 6	452,518	917			130		5					2	
Mainz.....	Sept. 21	84,335	22	2										
Do.....	Sept. 28	84,335	19	1										
Manchester.....	Sept. 21	516,494	194	9						1		1	3	2
Mannheim.....	Sept. 14	144,754	54							1				
Mazatlan.....	Sept. 21	20,000	15											
Messina.....	Sept. 14	107,000	23	1						3				
Do.....	Sept. 21	107,000	27	2						2				
Mexico.....	Sept. 29	368,777	337	38					21	1			2	1
Monrovia.....	Aug. 31	10,000	4											
Do.....	Sept. 7	10,000	3											
Nottingham.....	Sept. 21	239,753	83							5		1	2	
Odessa.....	do.....	442,000	177	11						11	7	3	2	3
Panama.....	Sept. 30	20,000												
Paris.....	Sept. 14	714,068	762					2		8	1	12	4	11
Plymouth.....	Sept. 28	106,000	28	1						1				
Puerto Cortez.....	Oct. 3	2,000	0											
Quebec.....	Sept. 28	68,000										1		
Do.....	Oct. 5	68,000								4				

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 25	793,000	347	56	2	56	4
Do.....	Sept. 1	793,000	371	61	1	59	1
Rotterdam.....	Sept. 28	357,755	101	1	1
St. John, New Brunswick.....	Oct. 5	40,711	16	1	2	1
St. John, West Indies.....	Aug. 31	34,971	15
Do.....	Sept. 7	34,971	8
Do.....	Sept. 14	34,971	12
St. Petersburg.....	Sept. 21	1,248,643	642	27	27	22
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	Oct. 5	2,840	1
Santander.....	Sept. 23	53,574	24
Santa Cruz.....	Sept. 14	33,500	11
Southampton.....	Sept. 28	104,911	83	3
Stockholm.....	Aug. 31	232,574	77	11
Do.....	Sept. 7	232,574	83	16	1	1
Sunderland.....	Sept. 21	147,207	72	3	1	1
Tuxpam.....	Sept. 23	13,600	6	1
Do.....	Sept. 30	13,000	7
Utiilla.....	Sept. 14	800	0
Do.....	Sept. 21	800	0
Do.....	Sept. 28	800	0
Vera Cruz.....	do.....	32,000	33	2
Vienna.....	Sept. 21	1,691,996	573	2	4	3
Winnipeg.....	Oct. 5	25,642	1	1
Yokohama.....	Aug. 31	189,455	1
Do.....	Sept. 7	189,455	1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.